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ABSTRACT

Based on its statutory duty to provide comprehensive holdings of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people, the National Library of Australia outlines in this selection policy the directions in which its collections are to be developed. Following a policy summary and an extensive history of the National Library's collections, guidelines are presented which apply to all subsequent chapters of the selection policy, each dealing with a particular type of acquisition. Principles of collection are provided for both book acquisitions--including subject coverage of Australiana, the humanities and the arts, science and technology, and the social sciences--and nonbook acquisitions comprising manuscripts, maps, oral history materials, coins and medals, items of philatelic interest, other objects, films, music, sound recordings, and pictorial material. A discussion of the language of material to be acquired, a select list of guides to the collections of the National Library, and a list of institutions involved in consultation before purchase of expensive items are appended. (ESR)

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DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCE SHARING NETWORKS:
NETWORKS STUDY No. 17

National Library of Australia Selection Policy

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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SELECTION POLICY

INTRODUCTION

The National Library Act (1960) requires the Library, on behalf of the Commonwealth

> "(a) to maintain and develop a national collection of library material, including a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people;
>
> (b) to make library material in the national collection available to such persons and institutions, and in such manner and subject to such conditions, as the Council determines with a view to the most advantageous use of that collection in the national interest."

The Council of the National Library of Australia accepts the high importance of maintaining this goal to support and assist the future development of Australia and to maintain the record of the history and development of Australia and its people.

The *Selection Policy* outlines the directions in which the Library's collections are to be developed to fulfil its statutory duties.

It is to be expected that the policies of a national library do not change dramatically. Since the last overall review of policies two major developments have occurred. Overseas non-governmental publications on science and technology have been acquired in a major and continuing programme to add to the already significant holdings of Australian and governmental publications on science and technology. A major expansion in the collection of music and sound recordings has occurred. Nevertheless the Library had formerly collected to some extent in both these fields.

In examining its policies the Library has taken account of these and other developments and has reviewed all existing policies and practices. The Library will continue to review and develop these policies.

The National Library believes that co-operation is necessary to enable Australia to develop the national collection of library materials to a reasonable and proper level of self-sufficiency. Over the years the Library has supported and participated in moves aimed at rational collecting on a national level. There are agreements with a number of Australian institutions which are currently promoting cooperative development of Australia's library resources.(See Appendix C). In addition there is a procedure for consultation before proceeding with important and expensive acquisitions, which is used regularly by a group

of the larger research libraries in Australia including the National Library. (See Appendix C). It is also desirable that all libraries or groups of libraries which together make up the national collection should publish their policies to enable discussion on co-operation and rationalisation of resources to proceed from a firm base of understanding. For this reason as well as for the guidance of its users the Library is publishing the *Selection Policy*.

This statement of the National Library's policy was approved by the Council of the National Library of Australia on 6 February 1981.

POLICY SUMMARY

1. The National Library Act 1960 requires the National Library of Australia "on behalf of the Commonwealth

(a) to maintain and develop a national collection of library material, including a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people;"

Library material is defined in the National Library Act as "books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, sound recordings, musical scores, maps, plans, pictures, photographs, prints, and other recorded material, whether in writing or in some other form,"

2. National Collection Priorities

Priority A1 Australiana

In addition to the functions laid down in the National Library Act Parliament further demonstrated its intention that the National Library should create a comprehensive collection relating to Australia and the Australian people by giving the Library legal deposit privileges under Section 201 of the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1968. (The definition of library material in the Copyright Act is not as wide as that in the National Library Act. It includes "book, periodical, newspaper, pamphlet, sheet of letter press, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table...")

Highest priority is accorded to all types of Australian material within the limits described below:

(i) The Library aims to obtain and preserve all publications originating in or relating to Australia, its territories and the surrounding seas.

(ii) Papers of Australians of national importance, records of events of national significance and the records of national organisations are collected. Having in mind the collections of the State Libraries and Archives the National Library does not seek to acquire the papers of individuals or organisations whose activities and importance are confined to one State or a region within a State. The Library does however seek manuscripts relating to the Australian Capital Territory. The Library does not collect government archives.

(iii) In its Oral History programme the Library concentrates on records of those whose achievements have brought them to public notice throughout the country and on significant

recordings of social history and historical events.

(iv) Pictorial material is primarily collected to illustrate Australia's history and development in the widest sense. Original materials are collected to circa 1890 by which time photography was well established. Photographs are collected up to the present day. Later original materials are collected only in exceptional circumstances. Pictorial materials are collected for their documentary, not their artistic merit although some photographs are selected to illustrate the history of photography.

(v) The Library collects music and sound recordings by Australians and music and sound recordings published in Australia.

(vi) Printed maps of Australia, its territories and the surrounding seas are collected comprehensively. The Library attempts to develop a complete collection of Commonwealth aerial photography. Where State Libraries do not collect their own State's output, the Library attempts to collect this material also. The Library is conscious of the trend towards the production of mapping information in machine-readable form, and the problems this raises in relation to the retention of the masters. The question of the acquisition of this material is under review.

(vii) The objective in collecting Australian film and television and associated documentation materials for the National Film Archive is to be comprehensive.

Priority A2 Pacificana

The Library gives high priority to the collection of Pacificana. It collects comprehensively publications originating in or relating to the South Pacific (including New Zealand, Antarctica and Papua New Guinea). It collects publications comprehensively which relate to the exploration of the Pacific as a whole. It also collects pictorial material selectively to illustrate the exploration of the Pacific and the history and development of the South Pacific. High priority is given to the collecting of films about the area and music and sound recordings of the area.

Overseas Materials Policy

In developing the national collection of non-Australian library materials, the National Library is aware of its statutory duty to serve the Parliament and the departments

and authorities of the Commonwealth which need backing services in all fields. The founders of the National Library envisaged that it would eventually provide services in all fields comparable with the Library of Congress. This objective has been at the heart of the Library's policies since its founding.

In general the Library endeavours through its selection of material to develop a collection of representative literature in all languages. It gives a high priority to publications from Great Britain, the United States and Canada and also high priority to South East Asian publications. It gives high priority to government publications (which are chiefly obtained by inter-governmental exchanges) and to periodical literature indexed in the major indexing services. Because of its special responsibility to serve Parliament, Commonwealth departments and authorities, social sciences are collected in depth.

Priorities are accorded to overseas materials within the following guidelines:

Priority A2

Current serials published in other countries which have a major influence on Australia's development.

Government serial publications (comprehending national, international and inter-governmental and with highest priority given to statutes, gazettes, subsidiary legislation and statistics).

Law. Serials of Great Britain and the common law countries. Monographs on English law excluding practice books and case law. International law.

Periodicals indexed in major indexing services in English, French, German, Russian and Japanese.

Retrospective publications - serials published in Great Britain and Europe from the Nineteenth Century to date which are relevant to or have influenced the settlement and/or developmentof Australian life, resources or culture in the widest sense.

Priority B1

Current monographs published in other countries which have a major influence on Australia's development (other than law, science and technology q.v.)

Government monographs (comprehending national, international and inter-governmental and with highest priority given to Statutes, gazettes, subsidiary legislation and statistics).

Current scientific and technical monographs in English, French, German, Russian and Japanese.

Social sciences to support reference demands from the Commonwealth Parliament and departments.

Law. Primary monographs of Great Britain and the common law countries. Monographs on English law excluding practice books and case law. International law.

Representative works of history and literature.

Bibliographies and reference works.

Retrospective - Books published in Great Britain and Europe from the Nineteenth Century to date which are relevant to or have influenced the settlement and/or development of Australian life, resources or culture in the widest sense.

Priority B2

Photographs of South East Asia are collected selectively. Overseas recordings and music are collected selectively with special emphasis on South East Asian and European music. Non-music sound recordings are acquired selectively. Documentary and cultural films are selected for the National Film Lending Collection in the light of demand and of other collections in the country. Selected television and theatrical films of filmic or cultural significance are collected by the National Film Archive. Maps of countries politically, economically, socially or historically important to Australia are collected selectively.

Retrospective publications - music published in Great Britain and Europe from the Nineteenth Century to date which are relevant to or have influenced the settlement and/or development of Australian life, resources or culture in the widest sense.

Priority C Pre-1801 imprints

Material published overseas prior to 1801 available in the original edition, except where such material adds to existing strengths or is of related interest to Australia's

history. (Reference should be made to Guidelines, para 11, and Humanities HA. 2.2.12 and 13.)

3. Methodology for the Identification of Current Priorities within the above Policies

In administering the policies, the Library sets its objectives year by year in the light of funds available. Expenditure by region and by subject is reviewed continuously to ensure that the desired balance is achieved.

The Library carefully briefs its overseas liaison officers and agents to ensure that the most important items within the above policy are selected for consideration by the National Library.

The Library consults with expert users and other institutions through the country on major purchases before taking a decision as to whether to buy or not. In the case of major new publication ventures or reprints it consults with other libraries to determine whether or not the material will be acquired by other libraries and makes its decision in the light of this information. When considering the purchase of retrospective collections or major titles it seeks opinions on the value of the material to Australian research from experts in the relevant field and individual members of the Library's Advisory Committees.

The Library also monitors the use of materials both nation-wide and in the Library and analyses requests for materials which are not in the Library. These surveys are important but the Library has also to consider not only current use but potential use by future generations, and the need to conserve at least one copy of the important contributions to knowledge.

The Selection Policy for Library Materials has been compiled within the context of the existing collections of the Library which have been developed over the past 75 years. The following chapter is designed to indicate something of the overall limits which consideration of economy and balance have imposed upon the growth of the collections and to sketch briefly the history of the development of the collections.

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY'S COLLECTIONS

by C.A. Burmester,
formerly Assistant National Librarian

When the Commonwealth came into being Prime Minister Barton sought the advice of State Librarians concerning the sort of collection the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library should develop. In general, but notably the Librarian of the Public Library of New South Wales, they responded with far-sighted suggestions for the development of a truly national collection. These coincided with the ideas of the Joint Parliamentary Library Committee under the Chairmanship of the Speaker, Sir Frederick Holder which by 1907 had defined its objective in the words "The Library Committee is keeping before it the ideal of building up, for the time when Parliament shall be established in the Federal Capital, a great Public Library on the lines of the world-famed Library of Congress at Washington; such a library, indeed, as shall be worthy of the Australian Nation; the home of the literature, not of a State, or of a period, but of the world, and of all time".

This ideal was impossible to attain within the limits of the Library's funds for the development of its collections (for example, in 1904/5 £1,000; 1906-7 £1,500) although books were selected with care and attention to scholarly standards. In its *Report* for 1909 the Committee had to declare 'the necessity for making provision for the transfer of the seat of government, when the Library will be separated from that of the Parliament of Victoria, will compel the Committee to ask Parliament to vote a larger sum than heretofore'. Neverthless there was a considerable public interest in the development of a national collection and many presentations were offered, although the records show that for some reason, possibly shortage or inadequacy of staff, not all of these were accepted. The most notable of gifts was the Petherick Collection presented to the Library in 1909 and comprising some 10,000 volumes and 6,500 pamphlets, maps, manuscripts and pictures relating to Australian and the Pacific area. Thus when the first decade ended the Library possessed an important resource for the study of Australia, New Zealand and adjacent areas. It had in addition general works which might comprise a gentleman's library rather than one capable of supporting research of any depth.

The succeeding decades saw further development of the collection up to the time of the passage of the National Library Act (1960) when the formally established National Library of Australia absorbed almost the whole of the collection established up till then by the Parliamentary Library. The principal development in the second decade was the passage in 1912 of the Copyright Act requiring Australian publishers to deposit one copy of each publication in the Parliamentary Library. Again, shortage of staff prevented the Library from taking full advantage of the provisions of the Act so that only a limited number, far fewer than those received, of newspapers, periodicals and reports were bound and preserved. The 1920's saw a number of developments of

significance : the purchase of the journal and other manuscripts of Captain Cook, a special book grant for Parliament's transfer to Canberra, the addition of John Dunmore Lang's library and the original drawings of W. Hardy Wilson's *Early Colonial Architecture of New South Wales and Tasmania*. These accessions led the Library Committee to adopt the name Commonwealth National Library for its non-Parliamentary collections and activities. The third decade, influenced at first by the economic depression, spurred the Library to develop its strength in the field of economics and, despite an initial curtailment of its funds at the height of the depression, considerable progress was achieved towards the end of the nineteen thirties, assisted for the first time by funds for the Commonwealth National Library on the estimates of Prime Minister's Department. War time calls upon the Library's resources revealed their weakness in materials relating to adjacant areas in the Southeast Asian and South Pacific areas so that their development became a major task during the 1940's and 1950's. This field of work was greatly assisted by the establishment of Liaison Offices in London (1943) and New York (1946) and by a substantial increase in the Library's staff in 1947/48. Notable in that period was the presentation of the Mathews Ornithological Collection, the Library's commitment to the concept of a 'Roosevelt Memorial Library' of Americana, and the purchase of the Kashnor Collection on the political economy of Great Britain and Ireland, all of which tended to set a standard for future acquisition. The 1950's and 1960's witnessed a period of systematic development to expand the Library's collections and to fill gaps, especially in periodicals.

When the Library occupied its new building in 1968 it held more than a million books, many thousands of pamphlets, 35,000 current serial titles, 2,000 manuscript accessions, 170,000 maps and 400,000 aerial photographs, 25,000 pictures and prints, 100,000 photographs, 11,000,000 feet of moving picture films and 20,000 reels of microfilm as well as other microform copies of printed and manuscript sources and a substantial collection of sound recordings.

In developing its collection to that point the Library sought first the basic materials for Australian and Pacific studies. To the Petherick and the Mathews Collections was added those formed by Sir John Fergusor and Sir Rex de C. Nan Kivell, the former, transferred over a period of years, totalling some 34,000 printed and manuscript items and the latter comprising 2,617 original pictures, 3,233 prints, 119 early maps, 173 manuscripts, 4,794 books and pamphlets and 240 photographs. Representative of other collections relating to the same area received then or later were those of J.D. Holmes on Australian federation; J.H.L. Cumpston, a former Director-General of Health, on public health in Australia; E.A. Crome on Australian aviation; F.J. Riley on trade unionism; J.K. Kenafick, on left wing and anti-conscription movements; M.H. Ellis on Communism in Australia; V.A. Chadim and his wife Helen's photographs of New Guinea orchids; Adam Forster's paintings of Australian flowers;

A.C. Butcher's Gundagai Collection of photographs taken at the turn of the century; the Humphery Collection of photographs of ships trading in Australian waters; the J.M. Joshua Collection of photographs of Australian wildflowers and the Keast Burke Collection illustrating the development of photography in Australia; the Kate Baker, Lawlor, Mackaness, H.H. Pearce and A.G. Stephens collections of Australian literary manuscripts, and many music collections.

One spectacular element in the expansion of the collection was the growth of the original manuscripts and microfilm copies of Australian significance. Manuscript accessions which numbered some 2,000 in 1968 had by 1980 passed 6,800 giving the Library particularly strong resources in relation to Australian politics since 1890 and creative writing. Political figures, the principal collection of whose papers reside in the National Library include seven Governors-General, thirteen Prime Ministers and more than seventy other Ministers and Members of the Australian Parliament, supported by those of many party officials, party organisations, public servants and journalists. Equally spectacular has been the development of the Library's collection of Australian literary manuscripts which include the principal collections of authors from Henry Handel Richardson and Vance and Nettie Palmer to Alec Hope and Thomas Keneally. Among other names which are represented by substantial manuscript collections are Louis Becke, Randolph Bedford, Barcroft Boake, Rolf Boldrewood, E.J. Brady, Christopher Brennan, Hesba Brinsmead, David Campbell, Gavin Casey, Nancy Cato, Frank Clune, Eleanor Dark, Frank Dalby Davison, C.J. Dennis, Rosemary Dobson, Miles Franklin, Joseph Furphy, Dame Mary Gilmore, Jeannie Gunn, Rodney Hall, Eunice Hanger, Frank Hardy, Peter Hopegood, George H. Johnston, Henry Kendall, Lewis Lett, Graham McInnes, Alan Marshall, Alan Mickle, Alan Moorehead, Sir Walter Murdoch, Les Murray, John Shaw Neilson, Bernard O'Dowd, R.B. Plowman, Katharine Susannah Prichard, Roland Robinson, Nevil Shute, Brunton Stephens, Douglas Stewart, Dal Stivens, Randolph Stow, Kylie Tennant, Margaret Trist, Judah Waten and Ron Maslyn Williams.

While the political and literary papers may represent special strengths other areas are well covered as for example the records of organisations such as the Flying Doctor Service, Australian Association of Cultural Freedom, Australian Federation of Women Voters, Australian Industries Protection League, Australian National Research Council, Communist Party of Australia, Country Women's Association of Australia, Liberal Party of Australia: Federal Secretariat, Socialist Party of Victoria, J.C. Williamson Ltd. and many others. Alongside the collection of original manuscripts there has proceeded the tape recording of interviews with Australian writers and prominent people, important addresses, some broadcast programs, political campaign speeches and other historically significant occasions and material relating to subjects ranging from the use of bicycles in outback Australia, experiences during the economic depression, the Scottish tradition in Australia and Australian

aviation. This Oral History Programme has already brought to the Library some thousands of rich and interesting recordings, some of them closed for a number of years.

Two long-range programmes serving Australian historians are the Australian Joint Copying Project the aim of which is to microfilm records relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific area in overseas repositories, supported by the microfilming by the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau which seeks manuscripts in areas not yet covered by the AJCP. Initiated in 1947 by the National Library and the Public Library of New South Wales, the Australian Joint Copying Project, now joined by other libraries, concentrated in the first place on records preserved in Great Britain and Ireland and by 1980 had produced more than 7,000 reels or 700,000 feet of microfilm. The much younger Pacific Manuscripts Bureau had by the same time copied 1,000 reels of manuscripts and bodies of printed sources.

The Library has sought to round out its sources for Australian studies by acquiring historical pictures in the form of paintings, drawings, prints and photographs. Assembled over many years, and greatly enriched by items from the Rex Nan Kivell collection this record covers events, changing landscapes, notable people, occasions, buildings, social life and natural history. The collection contains the work of such artists as Conrad Martens, Augustus Earle, George French Angas, S.T. Gill, Skinner Prout, John Lycett, George Lacey and William Strutt. Of particular interest are W. Hardy Wilson's original drawings of the early colonial architecture of New South Wales and Tasmania, of Chinese and Grecian architecture and of his later Kurrajong series. Representation of natural history is especially rich including the work of Marian Ellis Rowan, John Gould, Neville Cayley, E.E. Gostelow, W.T. Cooper, John Hunter and Adam Forster. These are supported with a collection of photographs now numbering about a quarter of a million, including a number of collections, those of E.J. Brady, Keast Burke, Frank Hurley, A. Collingridge, E.M. Humphery, Whitehurst, W.A. Bayley, I.R. Carroll, Dwyer, Peter Phillips, Strangman, Mildenhall, among them. With the assistance of several newspaper firms the collection is growing at the rate of more than 20,000 per year. One notable record is that compiled in colour by the National Photographic Index of Australian Birds. The Library has taken pains also to collect the originals of cartoons which constitute a characteristic feature of Australian publication. A notable collection of the work of David Low is well supported by that of other artists. Maps, charts and newspapers make an addition to the resource for Australian studies build up over the years with a devoted purpose which continues to develop the collection to national proportions.

Parallel with the development of the collections of Australian sources has been the attention given to the records of British civilisation upon which Australia has drawn so heavily. Consistent and systematic efforts to develop resources and depth embraced the acquisition of libraries formed by collectors,

scholars and families. One of the earliest collections to be added in this way was the collection formed by Leon Kashnor of London comprising an outstanding assembly of 4,775 books, 5,995 pamphlets and nearly 2,000 manuscripts on the political economy of Great Britain and Ireland. This included many rare works and editions of the early economists and a notable holograph manuscript of Gregory King's *Natural and Political Observations Upon the Condition and State of England, 1697*. There followed two family collections which added a significant general strength to the Library's holdings: those of the Clifford family of Ugbrooke Park and the De Vesci family of Ireland. The former consisted of more than 10,000 books, some 1,500 pamphlets and a small but interesting group of manuscripts including a Cartulary of Chertsey Abbey from 1212-1345, the whole reflecting the interests of members of the family of whom Thomas Clifford of the Cabal was the best known. The great richness of the collection is in printed works from the sixteenth century onwards which throw light on the political, legal, economic and ecclesiastical aspects of English history. The so called De Vesci collection was formed in the first instance by John Vesey (1638-1716) an Archbishop of Triam and his son, Sir Thomas Vesey, Lord Knapton, who became Bishop of Ossory in 1714 and died in 1730. Including a number of incunabula, quite a number of sixteenth and seventeenth century editions, it added substantially to the Library's strength.

In the field of English literature the Library's most notable acquisition was the Library of Professor David Nichol Smith of Merton College, Oxford, the special strength of which lay in the great range of first and early editions of all prominent and minor writers of the Restoration period and the eighteenth century. Dryden, Defoe, Swift, Pope, Boswell and Johnson, Steele and Addison are very well represented and the great majority of eighteenth century editions of Shakespeare and of critical works about him are included. The Library's possession of this collection is marked by its sponsorship, jointly with the Australian National University and the Australian Academy of the Humanities of the periodical David Nichol Smith Memorial Seminar of which the fifth was held in Canberra in 1980. Two collections of letters and notes relevant to David Nichol Smith have been added to the Library's Manuscript Collections.

Two other outstanding collections devoted principally to English philology were linked with the resources on English literature. An assembly of books gathered by C.T. Onions, one of the editors of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, consisted of some 4,000 volumes, a large quantity of pamphlets, complete runs of learned journals, modern facsimile editions of medieval manuscripts, to which has been added Onions' correspondence about the *Dictionary*. Dr R.C. Alston, an authority on language studies and the compiler of *A Bibliography in English language from the Invention of Printing to the year 1800*, formed a collection of 7,450 titles published before 1850 and 700 later works, including many rare titles, some of them being the only known copies in existence, later acquired by the Library. These and

the other collections of early English editions are supplemented by the microfilm copy of items listed in the *Short Title Catalogues* of books printed in England, Scotland and Ireland up to 1700. English drama is represented by the Falkner Greirson collection of eighteenth century English plays supplemented by the series *Three Centuries of English and American plays : 1500-1830* reproduced in microprint. Later English literature has been covered to some depth by systematic selective selection and by the acquisition in recent years of the Jamieson collection of nineteenth century writers and of other formed collections of minor poets of the nineteenth and twentieth century and of minor biography to fill out the works of more standard authors. The Library also acquired a colletion of the works of bibliographer and forger T.J. Wise.

British politics and government, the influence of which on Australian institutions has been enormous, are an area to which the Library devoted special effort throughout its life. In 1938 and in the nineteen fifties it acquired backsets of House of Commons *Papers* from the Colonial Office and Foreign Office to give it the most complete set of British Parliamentary records in Australia. With the assistance of Professor Sir Keith Hancock of Australian National University the Library was able also to obtain a large collection of the British Foreign Office *Confidential Prints* for the years 1800 to 1915, believed to be the only such set outside the United Kingdom. The corresponding series of *Confidential Prints* of the Colonial Office were later obtained in microfilm copy as were other works of the Foreign Office and of the Cabinet Office and the Imperial Defence Committee. The recent opening of British archives of the twentieth century, also enabled the Library to acquire the papers of Foreign Secretaries Sir Edward Grey and Sir Austen Chamberlain and Ambassadors to France, Germany and Russia. The published documents of international diplomacy from 1870 onwards had been acquired earlier. Much background material was also added by the acquisition of such series as the B.B.C.'s *Summary of World Broadcasts*, the *Economist's* Quarterly reviews of economic conditions, the records and publications of the major political parties, the output of both the radical and conservative press and several collections of pamphlets including that of the Oxford and Cambridge University Club. This multiplicity of sources has been tied together over the years by the systematic selection and acquisition of monographs in all fields of history and the social sciences.

Some areas of special interest in British history also received attention. One of these was religion, the Library acquiring not only the collected works of such internationally influential figures as Hus, Luther, Calvin and Ignatius Loyola but also 17th and 18th century editions of the Church Fathers, the working collection of Dr F.L. Cross, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Oxford University, amounting to some 4,900 titles and 1,000 off-prints and in 1971 an 8,200 volume Jesuit collection. Material relating to the Anti-slavery Movement, to the Local Government of London, to the social and economic condition of

Britain in the nineteenth century, the English public schools system and the recent strife in Northern Ireland were among a variety of subjects which received attention over the last twenty years.

The Library's collections relating to European history and culture do not yet exhibit as great a strength as those relating to Britain but have been developed systematically towards that end. One aspect of this has been the use of blanket orders to achieve a sound cover of current publication in European countries, the result of which over some fifteen years has brought substantial gains, notably in German, French and Italian books. In general, the greatest development has been that in relation to Britain's neighbour and long time enemy, France.

The works relating to French history cover periods of crisis commencing with the microfilm of the political pamphets, 1560-1633, now preserved in the Newberry Library, Chicago and another collection also in microcopy relating to the anti-Mazarin movement and La Fronde. The greatest concentration has been placed upon the French Revolution of 1789. This brought the Library the main periodicals of the Revolution, such as *Le Moniteur* in the original, or, where not so held, others in micro-copy and all of the standard works by such historians as Madelin Mathiez, Aulard, Carnot, Caron, Caraway, Le Febvre and other less famous scholars. Two collections of pamphlets totalling more than 12,000 have been supplemented by microcard copies of pamphlets in the Tallevrand, Kelvin and other American collections. The statutes of the Revolution are covered in several cumulations running on through the Napoleonic period which is otherwise well documented, partly as a result of Professor W.A. Osborne's gift of items from his Napoleon collection. Acquisition of Philip Gosse's collection on St Helena also included works relating to Napoleon's exile there. Forty-four newspapers published during the Revolutionary period have also been acquired. The new revolution which burst upon Paris in the fourth week of February 1848 and led to the fall of Louis Philippe and the establishment of the Second Republic had many causes reflected in a collection which the Library acquired of labour broadsides and pamphlets of the period and in the works of Louis Blanc, Proudhon, Saint-Simon, Sismondi, Lamennais, Villerme and others well represented in the Library's collection. A collection of more than 70 journals and newspapers of the period acquired in microfilm copy lent greater depth to this resource. The next major crisis for France came in 1870-71 when, following defeat in the Franco-Prussian War, the Second Empire of Louis Napoleon was overthrown and the Commune of Paris appeared before the new Republic became firmly established. These events were well covered by the Library when it acquired the standard secondary works, the reports of the Commissions of Enquiry of 1872, a collection of broadsides, leaflets and posters of the period reprinted in 1875. It also acquired copies in facsimile or in microfilm of 22 newspapers and journals published in 1870-71. The final crisis to which the Library devoted special attention was that of the German occupation of

1940-45, when in 1967 it acquired a collection of documents, novels, poems, posters, fly-bills, pamphlets, newspapers and short runs of periodicals relating to the military defeat, occupation, collaboration and resistance. This collection which is supported by other subsequently published material has been declared by an English scholar to be more extensive than any collection in Britain. The Library has, over the years, actively collected French government publications.

The vast field of French literature has been the subject of special effort over more than thirty years which developed some strength in the works of individual writers from the dramatists Corneille, Moliere and Racine through Rousseau and Voltaire and the nineteenth century novelists to such moderns as Valery and Gide. As with history and politics the Library has sought formed collections as a means of adding depth to its holdings. Commencing with the microfilm series *French Books before 1601* the Library developed strength through the acquisition of the Clifford collection in 1963 and in 1968 part of that formed by the eighteenth century Florentine scholar Giuseppe Pelli. An important accession was that in 1963 of contemporary editions of French drama 1701-1840, the 1,378 items in which were listed in Library's publication, *French Plays 1701-1840 in the National Library of Australia : a Bibliography*. That collection was subsequently expanded by the addition of a smaller gathering of plays from the same period and in 1979 a good collection of plays produced in Paris between 1890 and 1914. Two interesting collections were that formed by the noted French classical scholar and editor Professsor Rene Durand acquired by the Library following his death in 1962 and, sometime later, a collection of 18th century works banned for political or religious reasons.

Works from the German speaking world have not yet developed the all round strength of the French but do already offer some scope for research. Beginning with the microfilm series *German Books before 1601* special efforts have been made to develop a representative body of the collected works of philosophical and literary authors. In literature special topics were also pursued : microfilm copies of the 3,087 volumes of the Yale University collection of items published during the Baroque era, 1575-1740, and of the twenty-three periodical titles in which writers of the Romantic Movement 1796-1830 found expression; another series was devoted to the influence of that movement upon English writers. Steps were taken during 1974 and 1975 to acquire the works then in print of 470 writers of the twentieth century. This followed effort during the early 1960's based on the expert guidance of a member of the staff, the late Harold Barraclough, in seeking the works of earlier writers. A survey of the Library's holdings of German philosophers was used during the 1970's as a basis for systematic development, only now beginning to show results. One group, the so called Vienna circle, whose ideas on logical positivism made an impact upon schools of philosophy in Britain and the United States was covered in a project scheduled for publication in English from 1973 to 1980.

Another acquisition of some importance was a collection of 753 individual titles published in Germany and Switzerland, mainly in German, from about 1920 to the 1950's concerned broadly with psychology and rich in the works by and about C.G. Jung (40 items), Sigmund Freud (41 items) and W. Wundt (20 items).

Until the late 1930's the Library held little in the German language relating to the political history of the area apart from German, Prussian and Austrian statutes and a set of the *Reichs-gezatzblatt*. But with the rise of the Nazi party an attempt was initiated by the Library's Chief Reference Officer, L.C. Key, in 1937-38 to gather the works of the chief Nazi publicists. The Library was able, after the War to add to these two authoritative series, *Nationalsoziolistische Monatshefte* and *Nationalsozial-Standardwerke* and to obtain a microfilm copy of the Nazi Party's official archives from 1933-1945 gathered and preserved with great care on Hitler's orders, together with selected material from *Collection Streicher* and *Collection Himmler*. For the inter-War period the Library acquired the published collection of Walter Rathenau's papers and other works relating to the Weimar Republic. These have recently been supplemented by reprinted collections relating both to the Weimar period and the origins of the Nazi movement. The most significant accession was that in 1953 of the Stresemann papers occupying 78 reels of microfilm and covering the Stresemann-Briand pact of the pre-Hitler period. Modern German language writing in general has been covered by a very successful blanket order which has operated for some fifteen years. Subscriptions to main newspapers have also been in effect for a slightly shorter period. The Library's Film Collection also contains newsreels and other film material, including the Berlin Olympic Games.

As with Germany and its Nazi movement so with Russian Communism the Library relied, almost to the outbreak of War, upon English language materials. Since the War, however, great effort has been made to develop research strength in the field of Russian studies. Three series were almost immediately available in microcopy: *Eighteenth Century Russian Publications* on microfilm and two collections reproduced in microprint entitled *Russian historical sources*, together including almost 1,500,000 pages. These were followed by two other microfilm collections : *Records of the All-Union (Russia) Communist Party (Smolensk Branch)* in 67 reels covering the period 1917-1941 and the *Menshevik Collection of Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets and Books Relating to the Menshevik Movement* including extracts from 244 newspapers and periodicals. Other collections acquired in the 1960's included the Zwalf Russian Pamphlet Collection of 535 printed items and another microfilm collection, Socialism, Bolshevism and Communism : Items in the Library of Congress published between 1849 and 1931. Acting on the advice of Professor T.H. Rigby of A.N.U., a foremost student of Russian political movements, the Library has built up over the last twenty years a collection unequalled in Australia of Russian newspapers, provincial as well as metropolitan. To these

it has been able to add microcopies of earlier titles, including back sets of such influential newspapers as *Izvestia* and *Trud*. Works of the principal political writers have also been assembled : Plekhanow, Bukharin, Lenin, Trotsky, Radek, Manuilsky, Stalin, Kruschev. In the field of literature, collected works of the best known authors have been sought, including, among others, Chekhov, Dostoevsky, Gogol, Gorky, Pushkin, Tolstoy, Turgenev.

Development of materials relating to other European countries have not achieved the same level of those relating to France, Germany and Russia. Strongest holdings are those relating to Italy for which the blanket order has operated very successfully; it has been supplemented by systematic acquisition of works relating to Mussolini and Fascism and a group of anti-Fascist periodicals. Selection of collected works of principal literary figures was accompanied by the acquisition in 1979 of a collection of Italian drama of the nineteenth century. For a number of other countries the fruits of blanket orders have been supplemented by a variety of collections : a microfilm copy of a substantial body of pamphlets on the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939 held by Library of Congress; in 1970, the library of 8,200 volumes in Portuguese assembled by the well known landed family of Valente covering a wide range of Portuguese history, bibliography, politics, law and theology and including an almost unique collection of Portuguese drama of the last three centuries and surpassed only by the University of Coimbra; more recently, a second collection of Portuguese and Brazilian theatre including books, pamphlets, plays and ephemera such as programs and broadsides; in microcopy, a collection of Spanish drama in its golden age, 1492-1600; a collection of Dutch political pamphlets of the seventeenth century and of socialist pamphlets of the twentieth century; the rich Braga collection relating to Portuguese in Asia has both European and Asian interest; seventeenth century editions published by the Dutch Elsevier Press; stenographic reports of the legislatures of Latvia from 1918 onwards; in 1969, the collection formed by Professor Spero Vryonis, one of the foremost historians of Byzantine civilization consisting of over 3,000 pieces on Byzantine history, literature, art and the Church.

It is logical to move from Europe to the area on which Europe exerted its most significant impact : the Americas. Until the outbreak of War in 1939 the Library's collections consisted of little more than the Congressional Document series from the United States, the Parliamentary series from Canada and scarcely anything from Central and South America. The close association of the United States and Australia during the War was such that when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt died on 12 April 1945, Prime Minister John Curtin announced that Australia would honour his memory and that association by establishing a special collection of American material in the Commonwealth National Library. The objective of the collection, stated the Prime Minister, was to document the rise and development of the American civilisation in all its aspects, to an extent that

would encourage understanding of the United States, its problems and its achievements. Such an objective could not be achieved overnight but, as a result of slow, sometimes laboriously systematic, effort and at considerable cost, the collection which has been gathered over a period of thirty-five years is already recognised as one of the strongest assemblies of Americana outside the United States itself. Its strength was demonstrated by the Library's publication in 1976 of its 106 page *America on Record : a guide to works and other materials relating to the United States of America in the National Library of Australia* to mark the Bicentenary of American independence.

Since that publication is still readily available there is no point in attempting to elaborate it in this statement; its three sections were entitled, I. The American Society : A Panoramic View; II. The American Society : Its Many Aspects; III. The American Society : Its History. Its coverage included printed books, microcopy of a vast mass of manuscripts of presidents, public figures and of government archives, of newspapers and of publications prior to 1820, and maps, films and music.

In the development of the collection the Library had the support of a number of American bodies and especially of the Library of Congress. It also had the advantage of guidance from the late Stanley H. Pargellis of the Newberry Library in Chicago, who joined the Library for six months in 1965 as a consultant on the development of the collections, and from a survey of its collections made in 1966 by Dr Paul Bourke of Adelaide. Above all, however, the Library is indebted to its own Liaison Officers in the United States, whose selection and purchases, scouting and negotiations over the years brought a rich harvest : Lilian M. Foley, Ira D. Raymond, T.D. Sprod, Mollie Thomson, Dulcie J. Penfold, John Vaughan, Robert Paton, Richard Stone and Averill Edwards.

Development of materials relating to the neighbouring Dominion of Canada were less spectacular but none the less systematic. During the 1950's concentration was placed upon completion of law series, broadening the range of Canadian periodicals and acquiring microfilm copies of newspaper runs. The nineteen sixties saw a determined effort to build up resources in creative literature and the nineteen seventies improvement in cover of official publications and publications in the field of education. Some archival series including those relating to Canadian participation in World War II were also acquired in the nineteen seventies.

Materials relating to Central and South America were acquired through the Latin American Co-operative Acquisitions Program while it operated in the 1960s, giving the Library an incomplete cover of current publications issued in most countries of the region. From 1970 onwards current materials have been less adequately covered although a representative supply of newspapers from most countries of the region was established. The Mendel collection of printed material dealing with the area

in general was acquired and a microfilm series comprising sources for the study of Spanish naval activity in the sixteenth century was also relevant. Special collections relating to individual countries were also acquired. In 1967 the Library purchased the collection of Adir Guimaraes comprising some 12,000 volumes, 6,000 of them periodicals, altogether a practical, scholarly and reference collection, most of the items of which were published after 1900 with a subject cover mainly in the fields of history and literature. Two years later came the collection of Dr Diogenes Lopez comprising 2,395 volumes mostly in Spanish dealing with the history of Mexico and particularly the State of Tabasco. It has since been supplemented by systematic selection of works published in Mexico. Other collections include an unnamed assembly of material published in or about Cuba and in 1980 a collection of books about Chile presented by the Embassy of that country. The encyclopaedias and collected historical documents of Latin American countries have been acquired as a matter of course.

One area in which European influence has been associated with both American and Australian activity has been the islands and territories of the South and Central Pacific Ocean, the emphasis being upon anthropological, trading and exploitative, and missionary enterprise. These often conflicting interests have given rise to a great body of published and unpublished literature, records and other documentation avidly sought by a number of libraries of which the National Library is one. It has attempted exhaustive cover and in some fields it has by now achieved outstanding strength. In regard to missionary enterprise, for example, its listed holdings include records of London Missionary Society; Church Missionary Society; Methodist Missionary Society; Melanesian Mission; Roman Catholic Missions in Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, New Hebrides; Marist Fathers (Society of Mary) : Missions in the Pacific; United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Ports; Wesleyan Methodist Mission; Presbyterian Missions; Lutheran Mission; Societe des Mission du Sacre-Coeur (Pacific Region); Societe des Missions Evangeliques; Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide : Congressi Oceania; and Latter Day Saints Missions. Besides these it has assembled letters, diaries and other manuscripts of many individual missionaries in original or photocopy; Calvert, Fison and Rooney of Fiji; Edgell, Jamond, Leggatt, MacDonald, Salomon, Suas of the New Hebrides; G. and G.A. Turner of Samoa; Orsmond and the Platt family of the Society Islands; Fox of Solomon Islands; Collocott, Crosby, Oldmeadow and Thomas of Tonga; and Hawies, the Patons and Patteson of the pioneers to mention some of them. From the missionary collections and other sources the Library has been able to build up what is possibly one of the best collections in the world of indigenous publications of the Pacific Islands : the Ferguson collection acquired in 1969 was especially strong in printed grammars, religious texts and gospels, a full set of the British and Foreign Bible Society texts added others while a collection of the papers and publications of C.E. Fox and S.H. Ray, the authority on Oceanic languages acquired in the 1970's also gave strength.

In general the Library has consistenly sought materials of all kinds relating to the Pacific area, its records of exploration printed, manuscript and pictorial, to which the Rex Nan Kivell, Ferguson, parts of Father O'Reilly's collections, the microfilms of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau and the Australian Joint Copying Project and a project in which the National Library and the Library of New South Wales engaged Father Celsus Kelly to copy materials from Spanish archival sources all contributed. Newspapers, periodicals and the publications of learned societies such as the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Hawaii have supplemented official publications of the administrations of the area including the South Pacific Commission. There is no space here to describe the Library's collections of Papua-New Guinea and New Zealand material in detail; for collection purposes these areas are regarded as extensions of Australia and publications published in or about them have been gathered with a similar intensity to those of Australia.

Until the outbreak of war in 1939 the Library took small interest in the literature of South East Asian countries, least of all about the nearest of them, Indonesia or, as it was then, Netherlands East Indies. Today there are three great collections in the world of Indonesian materials, those of Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde in Leiden, Cornell University in America and the National Library of Australia. Commencing in the early 1950's and taking advantage of the presence on the staff of John Van Pelt, a former resident of Indonesia, the Library began the energetic collection of Indonesian works. Regular checking of booksellers' catalogues was supplemented by the acquisition in 1959 of the collection of R.A. Kern of about 2,000 items which was extremely strong in fundamental Dutch works of the nineteenth century and in 1970 by that of Professor P.O.L. Tobing devoted to linguistics, anthropology and sociology of the area. Later still came the Korn collection, the Yves Coffin collection of 1,000 photographic prints of Javanese architecture, collections of Sundanese and Batak manuscripts, an assembly of works on Adat Law and exhaustive documentation of Japanese occupation, 1942-1945, the Partai Kommunis Indonesia and the 1965-1967 Revolution. Two microfilm acquisitions during the 1970's had special importance : copies of Indonesian serials and of monographs prior to 1971 in Cornell Library. In 1969 and 1970 pilot projects by the Library enabled it to establish a permanent co-operative acquisition scheme serving a number of other Australian libraries as well as itself through an acquisition official of the Library placed in Jakarta.

Parallel with the building of its collection of Indonesian materials the Library devoted effort to the gathering of those of other South East Asian countries beginning in 1947 and 1948 with the pursuit of both serials and monographs established as desiderata in a survey in which the Liaison Office in London checked the holdings of the British Museum and the India Office Library. The gift of a considerable number of duplicates from the latter was received in 1949. Another acquisition was an

assembly of 1,258 pieces, relating to the so-called 'Austronesian languages' of the area from Madagascar to the Philippines including 58 grammars, 91 dictionaries and a number of vocabularies. The greatest accession of strength came from the acquisition in 1970 of the collection of Professor George Coedes, a former Director of L'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient and a man who had spent 35 years in French Indo-China. Some further strength came from the purchase of the Braga collection in 1966 relating to the Portuguese in Asia, the Cham series of the photographs of Yves Coffin and the systematic collection of current and retrospective newspapers of the area in both western and vernacular languages.

Turning to individual countries it may be noted that the Library's collection is beginning by now to exhibit elements of research capacity in regard to the Malaysian region through acquisition aimed at three groups of material : archival series, newspapers and government publications. For example material from the Public Record Office copied on microfilm includes the Colonial Office series of *Original Correspondence* for Straits Settlements 1838-1924; Federated Malay States 1920-1946; Labaun 1844-1906; Borneo 1907-1915 and British North Borneo Company *Papers* 1874+; the Foreign Office *General Correspondence* : Borneo 1842-1905; and from the India Office, the Straits Settlements *Factory Records* : Borneo 1648-1814, Celebes 1613-1674, Java 1595-1827, Straits Settlements 1769-1830 and Sumatra 1615-1824. The British Foreign Office and Colonial Office *Confidential Prints* contain useful material on the area as does the British Parliamentary Papers. From the United States Department of State microfilm copies have been obtained of the *Consular Reports* of Brunei 1862-1868 and Singapore 1833-1906

Another country about which research potential has been developed is the Philippines largely through the acquisition of three privately formed collections amounting together to some 10,000 volumes relating mainly to the post-Spanish period and including the official publications of the Japanese Army of Occupation during the Second World War. Some materials relating to the Spanish period are contained in J.M. Braga's collection and for the period 1898 to 1946 the United States Congressional and other official publications provide useful material. One valuable body of material acquired in the 1970's was the microfilm copy in 643 reels of the *Philippine Insurgent Records, 1896-1901, with associated records of the U.S. War Department 1900-1946*. A collection of the writings of Rizal which, after his death, continued to inspire nationalist insurgency is also held. Despatches of United States Consuls in Manila, 1817-1899 are held in microfilm copy but newspaper holdings prior to 1951 are scarcely held.

The collection of publications relating to Thailand was until 1957 confined to those in western languages but from that date Thai language publications, both government and private, were successfully sought. By now they number upwards of 6,000 volumes. Materials of Thailand's neighbours, members of the

former French Indochina, proliferated as a result of the Vietnam War and have been gathered as they became available through publications in Western countries and Vietnam. These include such things as the so-called *Pentagon Papers* recording United States - Vietnam relations from 1945-1967; the United States Joint Publications Research Service's *Translations in North Vietnam, Translations of Political and Sociological Information on North Vietnam* and *Translations from Hoc Tap*; the *Hearings* of the United States Senate and House of Representatives Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations and the Vietnam (Democratic Republic) Commission for Investigation of the American Imperialist War Crimes in Vietnam. By 1973 the Library had in original or in microfilm copy runs of 36 newspapers published in Vietnam.

The Library's pamphlet, *Materials for Asian Studies in the National Library*, published in 1970 began with the words, 'One of the most spectacular features in the National Library's collecting has been the rapidity with which it has achieved research strength in materials serving Asian studies'. Nowhere was this better demonstrated than in the case of Chinese material. By then it amounted to 60,000 volumes of books, 750 serial titles and 2,882 reels of microfilm. Now in 1980 these totals amount to 106,135 volumes, 1,197 current serial titles and 5,550 reels of microfilm.

It was not until the mid-1950's that the Library embarked upon collecting Chinese language materials, two collections acquired then giving it some initial strength : that of Professor Fong Caho-ying which provided a foundation for holdings on modern China and that of Professor W.P. Yetts on Chinese art and archaeology and the development of the Chinese script. Other collections were added in the 1960's : those of Professor E.J.W. Simon on Chinese language and literature and of part of Professor H.A. Giles on Chinese classics and literature. A fortunate acquisition of materials preserved by the London Missionary Society brought Biblical translations and one of the best assemblies of contemporary materials relating to the great national upheaval, the Taiping Rebellion of 1850-1864 in which some 50 million lives were lost. Systematic collecting concentrated upon Republican and Communist China which by agreement with ANU, were periods in which the National Library was to take a special interest. Areas in which special strength was developed included the May 4th Movement, 1919, the Northern Expedition 1926-1928, the Sino-Japanese Conflict 1937-1945, the Civil War 1945-1949 and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, 1966-1968. An important element in the Library's collection was the official documents supplied on exchange up to the outbreak of the Cultural Revolution; the Library's copies of some of these were regularly microfilmed by United States authorities to whom supply was denied by China. The Library's holdings of Chinese language newspapers recorded in a list published in 1972 included 99 issued in China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao together with 29 issued elsewhere in the world. At that stage titles of Chinese periodicals in the Library numbered

759 of which, however, supply of 400 had ceased during the Cultural Revolution. These were supplemented by a number of series, most of them in English, issued by the Union Research Service and the U.S. Consulate-General in Hong Kong. Other series included the output of a so-called China Consortium, of which the Library was a promoting founding member, which commenced in 1969 the microfilming of all British Foreign Office records relating to China. Other acquisitions were the 263 reels of microfilm of the U.S. Department of State's Decimal File series : China (Internal Affairs, Political Relations with the United States and with other States 1910-1929); the U.S. Consular Despatches up to 1906 from 11 posts in China; and Diplomatic despatches from China, 1843-1906. Printed works in English and Chinese were acquired on a scale commensurate with the documentary sources.

Materials in Japanese and in western languages relating to Japan have been the subject of concentrated effort over the period since 1868. By 1970 it had grown to 32,000 monograph volumes, 1,612 serial titles and 4,272 reels of microfilm covering mainly the fields of government, political parties, foreign relations, law, economic and financial development, social and labour movements and the fine arts. By 1980 the Japanese language collection numbered 78,546 volumes of books, 3,009 current serial titles and 5,722 reels of microfilm.

As with the Chinese materials development began with a number of collections. First was that left behind by the Japanese Embassy in Canberra on the outbreak of War in the Pacific. Next, purchased in 1949, was a collection formed by a collector named Okamura relating to Japanese affairs of the previous twenty years. Then the Library acquired about 1,000 items relating to Japanese Buddhism formed by a well known scholar, Professor Bruno Petzold, followed by the 2,600 item collection of Lieut-General Sakakibara covering history, Shintoism, geography and military science. Another collection of 1,500 items included literary works, while one of 2,072 volumes of Japanese individual biographies was purchased from a Tokyo bookseller. Then came a small group, 180 volumes, dealing with Japanese education and a larger body of works on banking and economic history. In 1979 the Library received as a gift the collection of an Australian, long resident in Tokyo, Harold S. Williams, comprising books about Japan published in western languages. Over the post war period the Library consistently sought also microfilm copies of archival and other source materials. The largest of these was the 2,116 reel *Archives of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1868-1945*. Others included *Selected Archives of the Japanese Army, Navy and Other Government Agencies*, 1868-1949 in 163 reels and Newspaper cuttings on Japanese-Korean relations from 1948-1970 preserved in the National Diet Library, Tokyo; source materials on the diplomatic relations between Japan and Korea from 1876 to 1910, published between 1964 and 1966 was also acquired. Documentary material in Western languages included microfilm copies of the British Foreign Office *General Correspondence, Japan, 1856-*

1935; Despatches from six United States Consular Posts in Japan 1856-1960; Records of the United States Department of State on Political Relations with Japan and the Records of Far Eastern Commission, 1946-1951. Transcripts of interviews with Japanese participants in the Pacific War are also available on microfilm. One particularly valuable body of material held either in original or in microcopy consists of complete census and other statistical publications. Japanese government publications have been received regularly since 1953 and law and legislative series together with published diplomatic records have been added. A vigorous and systematic effort has now for some thirty years been addressed to the acquisition of current publications supported by a selection fo retrospective works available in reprint or photocopy. Bibliographical tools have been strongly developed, newspapers include complete sets of such long run titles as *Asahi Shimbun* from 1888 and *Mainichi* from 1872. Serial titles number more than 2,000. Materials from Korea and Tibet are well held. The collection can now sustain research in history, international relations and the social sciences.

The massive literature of the history and civilisation of the peoples of the Indian sub-continent, that is of India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) was the target of immediate postwar activity. Possessing some reference capacity the Library aimed at research strength, and had the good fortune to enjoy gifts from two British institutions. The India Office Library transferred a number of duplicate sets and the British Parliament presented a number of statutes. These the Library supplemented by efforts to complete its holdings of the proceedings of the provincial legislatures as well as those of the central legislatures. It next concentrated upon the completion of two series of basic importance : the *Census of India* which it was able to complete in the original and microfilm copy; and the somewhat complicated *Law reports*. Encouragement to its efforts was given in 1955 by His Excellency J. Aubrey Martenz, High Commissioner for Ceylon by the presentation of his private collection of books on Ceylon. To some extent also the Library was guided by the needs of research workers, leading in the first instance to the microfilming of the papers of Mahatma Gandhi and Tej Bahadur Sapru, the *Presidential addresses* and *Reports* of the Indian National Congresses. These were later to be followed by the Records of the East India Company, of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and of the papers of Viceroys and officials including Sir Charles Wood, 1st Viscount Halifax; Lord Erskine; Lord Curzon; Lord George Hamilton; Baron Maston; Sir S.H. Butler; Sir Charles W. Malet; T.G. Baring; J.A. Godby; Earl of Lytton and A.P. Huma. The Library's first effort to collect material in the vernacular languages of India was its subscription to a representative group of newspapers in Gujarati, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Malayalam, Telugu and Tamil. Associated with this activity was the acquisition from 1963 of microfilm copies of *Reports on Native Newspapers* now preserved in the Indian National Archives. This series embraces the *Reports* in the form of paraphrases and direct translations of items from the newspapers

sent once a fortnight by the provincial governments to the Government of India and constitutes a valuable research resource as the following examples illustrate: Bengal, 1863-1931, Bombay, 1914-1928, Madras, 1906-1936, Punjab, 1864-1923 and Uttar Pradesh 1880-1937. Acquisiton of monograph items in vernacular languages which began in earnest in the 1970's was greatly assisted by the transfer of a large collection from New York Public Library. Regular supply of official publications on exchange and the operation of blanket orders have developed a reasonable overall cover of publications from the Indian sub-continent during the last twenty years. This has been accompanied by systematic selection of earlier publications. Two presentations gave unexpected and unplanned strength in a couple of directions. In 1954 Colonel T.G. Gayer-Anderson presented a collection of more than 200 Indian paintings and drawings from the principal schools of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, authoritative works on Indian art published in Britain up to 1952 and more than 100 objets d'art, principally statuettes some of them dating back to 2000 B.C. In 1979 an ornithological collection presented by the Singapore millionaire, Loke Wan Tho, was extremely rich in photographs and other material on Indian birds. In summary it may be said that the materials on India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have already achieved some strength and although it is uneven can support research in some areas.

Much more uneven than the materials it has on the Indian sub-continent are the Library's materials on Africa and the Middle East. Useful materials in western languages have been developed by the selection of standard works. Two special collections were devoted to the former Belgian Congo and French exploration and activity in Africa. A number of current microfilm series, such as *Middle East Data File*, supplement blanket orders which operate less effectively in this area than others. South Africa and Nigeria are better covered than other African countries and Egyptian archaeology has some strength.

This regional approach pursued to this stage of this chapter needs the addition of some comment from a subject angle. The descriptions of the collections relating to the various regions make clear, I believe, the Library's predominant strength in the social sciences, history and the humanities. It also has special strength in bibliographical tools which assist use of the collections. The comparative weakness until recently in science and technology calls for comment. When the Australian National University was established in 1947 a survey of the National Library's collection was made. It revealed that the Library possessed potential for the development of research strength in the social sciences but in medicine and the physical sciences in general it was inadequate to support research at the level contemplated by the University. It was therefore agreed that the National Library would concentrate on the humanities and the social sciences and the University would develop collections in medicine and physical sciences. This division of labour persisted until the end of the 1960's by which time the demand

for a national library of science had become extremely vocal and led to the establishment by the Council of the National Library of the Scientific and Technological Information Services Enquiry Committee (STISEC) which recommended the establishment in Canberra of a National Scientific and Technological Information Service Authority with an annual budget of $75,000 for the purchase of scientific and technological literature. When eventually the Australian National Scientific and Technological Library (ANSTEL) was established in the National Library, a vigorous acquisition program to up-date it to the requirements of its services was pursued.

Another area of spectacular growth, music, was launched into its expansion by the acquisition of the Kenneth Hince collection in 1969, the fruits of some 20 years' collecting. This was to be followed during the 1970's with the constitution of the Music Library which, despite the smallness of its staff, has gathered a wide range of musical materials, sheet music, records from Edison cylinders to modern discs and tapes, a vast collection of radio series, collections of jazz, opera, pop music of the 1920's and 1930's, vocalists, lute music, band and orchestral music, manuscripts of Australian composers. In short, the Library has collected in ten years a vast amount of musical material, much of it having been in danger of destruction or loss. Records of such bodies as the Musicological Society of Australia and the Royal Philharmonic Society of Sydney are also preserved in the National Library.

It remains to mention briefly the development of the Library's unique national responsibilities in the field of film and television. Its National Film Archive originated in 1937 - one of the oldest film preservation operations in the world - and in the 1950's and 1960's established its reputation for the "search and rescue" recovery of Australia's early film history, ensuring the survival for future generations of the work of directors Raymond Longford, Charles Chauvel, Ken Hall, Frank Hurley and others, and of such Australian actors as Chips Rafferty, Errol Flynn, Cecil Kellaway and Lottie Lyell. The 1970's saw the rapid expansion of the collections to encompass television as well as film, and the breadth of current as well as retrospective Australian productions. Among the 27,000 productions which comprised the Archive's film and video holdings at the close of the decade, all facets and periods of Australian film and television activity were represented, from feature films and documentaries to television series and commercials; notable individual collections include the 3,000+ surviving issues of Cinesound and Movietone newsreels (1931 to 1970), the Twentieth Century Fox collection of 1940's feature classics, and the Harry Davidson collection of Australian and overseas productions, among which unique nitrate prints of such productions as *Metropolis* and *Faust* emphasise the importance of the Archive's foreign holdings.

Acquisition in the 1950's of the J.C.Taussig stills collection laid the foundation for the Archive's extensive film

documentation collections of the present day, which include the nation's largest publicly accessible holdings of film stills, posters, scripts and associated materials and research resources. Here, too, the most spectacular growth has been in recent years: material coming not only from Australian sources but from fellow members of the International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF) - including the remarkable range of European and American stills progressively provided by the Danish Film Museum.

The Library's other major film activity, the National Film Lending Collection, began as a small collection of 200 films in 1946, and - along with those of the various state film libraries, with which it still has a close working relationship - has grown into one of Australia's largest film distribution operations. Its current holdings of over 20,000 documentary and informational films cover virtually all filmable subjects and reach an audience of millions every year. Its special strengths are in the areas of ethnography, medicine and health care, the social sciences, the arts, history, and management make the collection a vital information resource to users throughout Australia, and especially in the tertiary education and professional fields. It is the special nature of the Lending Collection that it is able to serve its users wherever they are in Australia, and has therefore been a very pervasive and accessible aspect of the Library's services to the Australian community.

One component of the Lending Collection which has acquired an individual reputation is the Film Study Collection. Commenced on a modest scale in the 1950's, its rapid growth since 1975 has made it the principal Australian distribution source of material relating to the history and art of the cinema. The work of great directors and actors of the past - Keaton, D.W. Griffith, Chaplin, Hitchcock, Ozu, Pabst, Lang to mention just a few - rub shoulders with the contemporary or avant-garde films of Anger, Emshwiller, Markopoulos and Brakhage. The works of Australian filmakers, past and present, the documentaries of Wiseman, Grierson, Hurley, Jennings and Flaherty, the animated cartoons of Pat Sullivan, Walt Disney and Bruno Bozetto all find a place in a collection now numbering more than 2,500 titles that, even by world standards, is remarkable in its breadth.

Since the end of World War II many subject collections not yet fitted into the above account have been acquired adding variety and depth to the Library's resources. These include acoustics; Dr G.P. Charles' collection on angling, containing many rare early works; architecture; the Tancock collection on astronomy; the Austin E. Byrne and the Ernest Crome collections on aviation; William Booth and the Salvation Army; Callen and Humphery photographs of ships; cartoonists, an international collection of published cartoons; oriental, western and middle eastern ceramics; the Rhoda Kellogg child art collection; comic books and comic strips, a microfilm series including ninety-nine of the best known titles published from 1922 to 1972; cricket,

in Australia and England, international, county and state and club; Elsevier Press of the Netherlands; the Richard Booth evolution collection of 231 items; the I.R. Carroll collection of photographs of Papua-New Guinea; international organisations, League of Nations, United Nations and the European Communities; a 4,500 piece collection dealing with Mauritius; the Alfred Milnes collection of pamphlets and books concerned with the debate on vaccination which came to a head in the nineteenth century; the mural art of Thailand; Japanese papermaking industry; peace movements in various parts of the world; a collection of the editions of publisher William Pickering numbering more than 600; several collections of socialist pamphlets; the Tregellas collection of stereo-photography; several collections dealing with women's rights and women's movements; the Elwood C. Zimmerman collection of some 6,000 volumes of periodicals and 600 monographic works on entomology.

This account of the development of the National Library's collection indicates no doubt the impossibility, within the compass of such a short statement, of a precise and detailed description of the collection as it stands today. It may be described as a collection in the mid-passage of its development, the account of its progress to that point indicating consistent effort on the part of many hands to achieve something of the ideal set by the Joint Parliamentary Library Committee in 1907. That effort was carried out with the vision and encouragement and under the instructions of H.L. (later Sir Harold) White from his assumption of the position of head of the Library in 1947 to his retirement in 1970.

GUIDELINES

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In considering each chapter of the Selection Policy the guidelines described below should be kept in mind.

1. COVERAGE

The Selection Policy is designed to cover all materials which have already been collected and for which judgement may have to be exercised in the future.

2. DEFINITIONS

Library material

"... includes books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, sound recordings, musical scores, maps, plans, pictures, photographs, prints and other recorded material, whether in writing or some other form..." (Reference National Library Act, (1960), Section 4.)

Current	-	indicates materials which are newly published, publications which are in print, and serials which continue to be published.
Retrospective	-	used to denote materials which are not in print, and serials which have ceased being issued.

Levels of collecting activity

Comprehensive	-	the ultimate aim is to achieve complete coverage.
In depth	-	thorough, strong coverage
Selective	-	overall coverage permitting limited research
Representative	-	limited to current materials for information and reference purposes
	-	a small number of items to represent the class of material

3. RESEARCH MATERIALS

In general the National Library's collection will continue to be developed as one that is appropriate to a research library. Materials which are serious or scholarly or appropriate to graduate studies will be collected.

4. DISCIPLINES AND VIEWPOINTS

In formulating its selection policy, the Library is conscious of the inter-disciplinary nature of much current research. This

occurs not only within broad subject areas such as the social sciences but also increasingly between disciplines such as the hard sciences and the social sciences. The arrangement of the Selection Policy along traditional subject lines is one of convenience based on the organisation of the library's existing collections and the structure of the current acquisition programs. The Library is always mindful, however, of the need for flexibility in times of social change and rapid communications, and to collect a broad range of materials reflecting diverse viewpoints, biases and attitudes. A particular effort is made to identify and select minority and radical materials, fugitive literature, and contemporary video, sound and film media.

5. COMMUNICATION MEDIA

In general the medium of communication does not affect the selection decision. Policies for audio and visual media are given in the chapters for Films, Sound Recordings and Pictorial material. Other media requiring particular comment are:

Multi-media instructional kits. The Library does not seek to acquire such kits unless they are produced in Australia or are of Australian interest.

Microforms. When material is available in both hardcopy and microform, preference is usually given to the microform.

Microform copies of Australian material are acquired as they become available. They are also created when the condition of the original is such that it is in danger of deterioration with further use.

Machine-readable bibliographic data bases. Both as a basis for service to its own clientele, and as a contribution to resource sharing, the Library will continue to lease or purchase machine-readable bibliographic data bases.

Machine-readable data files. Machine readable data files may be acquired by the Library, or arrangements may be made to ensure library users are able to obtain access to such files in Australia.

6. TYPES OF MATERIAL

In general the Library will collect all types of library material. However, three particular categories of material requiring particular comment are:

Restricted access material. In acquiring restricted access material the Library will continue to ensure that it is housed under the access conditions applied by the issuing body or supplier. Where necessary the Library will collect,

for research purposes, publications which have been subject to banning.

Primary and secondary textbooks and children's books. With the exception of Australiana, books in these categories are not actively sought and collected. However, when such books are particularly important in illustrating the development of a foreign culture they may be collected.

Special materials for handicapped readers. In the main, these will be works in braille and audio forms. While the Library is involved in the provision of bibliographic and other services facilitating co-ordination and co-operation of library programs for the handicapped on a national scale, it does not at present provide direct library services to handicapped users. Consequently, such materials are not collected.

7. REFERENCE WORKS

The Library places emphasis on the collecting of a broad range of reference works in all subjects and all languages. This includes bibliographies, library catalogues, union lists, encyclopaedias, dictionaries and atlases.

8. SERIALS DISPOSED OF BY AUSTRALIAN LIBRARIES

The Library will accept serial material that is offered as surplus stock by Australian libraries providing it meets the following criteria:

- it is of a suitable scholarly nature or of continuing research value
- it is not held in the National Library or fills in significant gaps in its holdings
- it comprises comparatively long and unbroken runs Fragmentary sets or very imperfect runs may not be accepted.
- if it is to be the last remaining Australian set within Australia.

9. FORMED COLLECTIONS

Over the years the Library has acquired a large number of formed collections. These collections, whether they are private scholarly libraries or collections assembled by a bookseller, have been acquired to establish important national resources or to add to existing strengths. The Library will continue to acquire such formed collections, even in the event that some existing holdings may be duplicated, or that other materials not usually sought are acquired.

10. EXCHANGES

Particularly important in the development of the Library's collections, is the overseas publication exchange program. The Library is designated the official exchange authority for the Commonwealth Government and as such it can make available on exchange a selection of Australian government publications as well as its own publications to governments, universities and research institutions around the world. Many items acquired by the Library from overseas by these means would not otherwise be available.

11. RARE EDITIONS

The Library generally does not seek to acquire the original edition of material published overseas prior to 1801, if it is available in a later edition. It does however acquire rare editions to build on strengths which have been established through the acquisition of formed collections or as representative examples of the art of the book.

12. LANGUAGES

The Library will collect material in any language of the world provided it meets selection criteria as to subject scope and geographical area. For an indication of the levels of collecting of languages reference should be made to Appendix A.

13. GUIDES TO THE LIBRARY'S COLLECTIONS

The Library aims to inform the Australian community of the nature and extent of its collections of all types of library materials. A select list of published guides to these collections appears as Appendix B of this Policy.

14. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A Selection Policy evolves within the context of previously written policies and existing practices. For an indication of written sources of policy information reference should be made to Appendix A.

AUSTRALIANA

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AU 2. ACQUISITION OF AUSTRALIAN MATERIALS

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      2. University theses

3. Multi-media kits
4. Posters and reporductions
5. Maps
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1. Commonwealth Government

1. Monographs
2. Serials
3. Committee documents
4. Statistical data

2. Commonwealth Territories

3. State Governments

1. Monographs
2. Serials

4. National Library

1. Monographs
2. Serials

5. Local Government

1. Monographs
2. Serials

AUSTRALIANA

AU 1. PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

1. Statement of Objectives

1. National Library Act 1960

As set out in the National Library Act (1960) Section 6(a) the Library's responsibility is "... to maintain and develop a national collection of library material, including a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people."

2. Current materials

As set out in a preliminary statement prepared in 1966 by C.A. Burmester (*Development of Collections* (Book materials), National Library, Canberra, 1966): "It is the Library's objective to obtain and to preserve permanently all printed and near print material originating in or relating to Australia and its territories, including works by Australian writers published overseas... Items known to be produced by organisations for internal use only are not to be claimed but may be requested in specific cases."

3. Retrospective materials

With regard to the collecting of retrospective materials, the Library's overall aim is completeness. Exceptions to this general rule are noted in the text.

Retrospective items required will be identified from book dealers' catalogues and lists, by unfulfilled requests from users, by items noted in reference searches or in the preparation of bibliographies, and by systematic projects to discover and fill gaps. Discretion will be used in acquiring editions with a variant imprint or impression note, especially when they are offered at high prices.

Consultation with other libraries will continue to be an important aspect of major purchases of Australian material.

4. Non-book library materials

For details on the selection policies relating to non-book materials and other forms of library materials which relate to Australia and which are not included in AU 2.6 below, see the following chapters

1. Manuscripts (MS)
2. Films (FL,FA,FS)
3. Pictorial material other than posters and reproductions (PC)
4. Coins and medals (CM)
5. Philately (PH)
6. Music (MU)
7. Sound recordings (SR)
8. Oral history tapes (OH)

2. Definitions

1. Scope of 'Australian'

The term 'Australian' is used here to include both the Commonwealth of Australia and its territories.

2. Australian authorship

The concept of 'author' also includes composers, artist, cartographer, librettist.

An Australian author is defined as:

An author who has either been born in Australia with residence in Australia, or who has continued to be recognised as an Australian though residence in Australia has not been continuous, or one who, although not born in Australia, has been identified through long residence and work in Australia as an Australian.

3. Non-Australian authorship

Works by a non-Australian author during the temporary residence in Australia of the author , e.g. as a visiting scholar, wherever published.

4. Overseas publications

Works published overseas of which the subject is wholly or substantially Australian - including material on persons prominent in

Australian history and works of fiction with an Australian setting.

3. Number of copies

In statements concerning the number of copies acquired of an item it is assumed that one copy acquired by legal deposit is included.

ACQUISITION OF AUSTRALIAN MATERIALS

AU 2 1. Non-official Materials

1. Legal deposit arrangements

Publications, either individual items or serials, are sought by legal deposit within the terms of the Copyright Act (1968).

2. Non-deposit arrangements

The minimum number of copies to be acquired is indicated under the headings for various categories of material. Library materials not covered by the Copyright Act (1968), will continue to be sought by request or by purchase.

3. Monographs

1. Three copies

- Three copies of all non-official monographs are acquired. Exceptions to this rule are noted below.

2. Two copies

- Abridged editions
- All overseas publications, except translations of an Australian author, but including original works in foreign languages by an Australian author
- Political speeches made outside Parliament
- Children's books
- Overseas editions of Australian publications

- All Bibles and parts of Bibles published in Australia and its territories regardless of language

- Publications of international non-governmental organisations whose meetings are held in Australia

- Australian editions of books first published overseas - where these books have no Australian content

- Translations of Australian authors

- Reprints

3. One Copy

- Primary and Secondary school texts

- Popular fiction, e.g. detective stories, westerns, romances, etc. in paperback editions

- Retail catalogues

- Offprints of articles published in periodicals, conference proceedings or as contributions to a collective work

- Works which are updated by loose-leaf amendment sheets, and which are frequently published in cumulative editons

- Stockbrokers' advisory services and internal non-confidential material such as town planning and market research reports

- Workshop manuals for automobiles, boats, etc.

4. Award-winning monographs

An extra copy of books selected for such awards as the Transfield, Moomba, the Australian Book Publishers Association and the Australian Children's Book of the Year awards will be acquired for inclusion in special purpose collections.

5. Hardback and paperback editions

In the case of works simultaneously published in hardback and paperback editions, one copy is acquired of the paperback edition and three copies are to be obtained of the hardback edition. Two copies of children's books in hardback edition are acquired and three copies of other works in hardback edition.

4. Serials

1. Criteria for Acquisition

In order to be selected for continuing acquisition by the Library, a serial must conform to *one or more* of the following criteria:

- The serial contains at least one article which extends over no less than one full page and is not concerned exclusively with social or administrative matters.

- The Library has a specific reason for selecting exhaustively in the locality in which the serial is produced.

2. Three sets

- Three sets of significant serials will be acquired.

3. Two sets

- Two sets of all serials will be acquired, except when they fall in the categories outlined below.

4. One set

One set will be acquired of:

- Any serial, unless excluded by the criteria in AU 2.1.4.1 above, which is published in the Australian Capital Territory

- Company reports and journals unless they achieve the significance of journals in their own right

- Religious and service club periodicals at national and state level

- Local and regional interest periodicals

- Standards, including British standards, adopted and/or amended by the Standards Association of Australia

- School magazines

- Minor newsletters of government bodies which do not discuss policy or major events.

5. Specimen copies

The library will retain a specimen copy only of serials which do not conform to at least one of the criteria listed in AU 2.1.4.1. above.

5. Newspapers

1. Definition

For purposes of record and filing a newspaper is to be regarded as an unbound printed periodical publication which has its title and text on the front page and which is generally not less than 38 centimetres by 31 centimetres in size.

2. Criteria for acquisition

One set of the following categories of newspapers is to be acquired in the late or late final edition.

- All capital city dailies and major country newspapers selected to cover as wide a region as possible.

- Newspapers published by ethnic groups

- Newspapers published by political organisations

- Newspapers representing special interests

- Newspapers of all kinds published in the Commonwealth Territories

3. Specimen copies

Specimen copies of newspapers in the following categories will be acquired

- Provincial newspapers less frequent than daily

- Suburban and small country town newspapers

4. Newspapers on microfilm

The acquisition and treatment of newspapers is to be reviewed regularly in relation to the availability of microform copies. In general, where microfilm of newspapers is available, newspapers will not be bound. Present exceptions to this rule include most of the principal daily newspapers, and rare or early newspapers. These are to be bound but microfilm obtained where possible to limit the use of the originals, and ensure their longterm preservation.

The Library actively supports moves toward the cooperative preservation of Australia's newspapers, particularly regional and local newspapers which are being preserved by the appropriate libraries and institutions under such schemes as the A.A.C.O.B.S Local Newspaper Project.

6. Special materials

1. Election materials

- Materials relating to Commonwealth, State and Territory elections, by-elections and referendum campaigns are to be sought

- Newspaper cuttings relating to elections and campaigns described above are collected through a press cutting agency from the date of the announcement of election dates until two weeks after the close of the poll

- Two copies of policy speeches and major pamphlets, as well as two copies of leaflets, handbills and how-to-vote cards are to be sought from all political party head offices and each candidate

2. University theses

One copy of theses presented at overseas universities by Australians or theses with an Australian content, whether published commercially or in microform, will continue to be acquired.

For the policy regarding unpublished theses accepted by Australian universities, reference should be made to the chapter on Manuscripts, MS.

3. Multi-media kits

One copy or set of multi-media kits produced in Australia, or of Australian interest produced elsewhere, will be acquired.

4. Posters and reproductions

- One copy is to be acquired under legal deposit of posters, and of reproductions of prints made in Australia, whether the subjects are Australian or not.

- One copy of posters and reproductions by Australian artists or of Australian interest produced overseas will be identified and acquired where possible.

  See also the chapter relating to Pictorial (PC).

5. Maps

- One copy is to be acquired under legal deposit of maps published in Australia.

  See also chapter relating to Maps (MP).

6. Printed music

- Two copies of all sheet music published in Australia are acquired.

See also chapter relating to Music (MU) and to Sound Recordings (SR).

7. Ephemera

Ephemera is generally defined as published material containing less than five pages. It can include such items as:

- Single sheet announcements, handouts, advertisements

- Numerical listings of sale items and prices such as book sales, property sales, livestock sales.

Published material containing more than five pages which may also be considered ephemera includes:

- Art exhibition catalogues

- Theatre and concert programmes

One copy of ephemera is collected.

AU 2. 2. OFFICIAL MATERIALS

1. Commonwealth Government

1. Monographs

Three copies of monographs will be acquired including Parliamentary papers treated as monographs.

One copy of monographs published as loose-leaf sets, such as Customs and Tariff guides, will be acquired.

One copy of reprinted monographs which cannot be treated as serials will be acquired.

2. Serials

Four copies of serials in the following categories will be acquired:

- Parliamentary papers

- Parliamentary debates

- Statutes and statutory rules

Note: Individual acts and statutory rules are not bound by the Library but are retained until bound volumes are received.

Four copies of all statistical series issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics are to be acquired.

Three copies of serials in the following categories will be acquired:

- Government gazette

- Official year book

- Major serials of a general or specific nature

- Bills - Two copies of individual bills to be acquired but one set only to be bound.

One copy of serials in the following categories will be acquired:

- Annual reports of Commonwealth Government Departments and statutory authorities, regardless of any which are included in Parliamentary papers

- Patent Office Specifications

- Other series or serials

3. Committee documents.

See chapter on Manuscripts (MS2.4)

4. Statistical data.

The Library does not collect statistical data produced on magnetic tape or in other non-published media by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

2. Commonwealth Territories

Commonwealth territory publications are treated as Commonwealth Government official publications as above.

3. State Governments

1. Monographs and Pamphlets

Two copies of all monographs will be acquired, including Parliamentary Papers treated as monographs, except for those categories identified below.

One copy of reprinted monographs will be acquired.

2. Serials

Two copies of serials in the following categories will be acquired:

- Parliamentary papers
- Parliamentary debates
- Government gazettes
- State year books
- Statutes and statutory rules
- Major serials of a general or specific nature

One copy of serials in the following categories will be acquired:

- Bills
- Annual reports of State Government Departments and Statutory authorities, regardless of any which are included in Parliamentary papers
- Other series or serials

4. National Library publications

1. Monographs and pamphlets

A minimum of three copies of all monographs and pamphlets will be acquired.

2. Serials

A minimum of three copies of serials will be acquired.

One copy of issues of serials which have been superseded will be retained. Four copies will be retained of the cumulations.

Two copies of press releases will be acquired.

5. Local Government

1. Monographs

Two copies of all monographs will be acquired.

2. Serials

One set of municipal and local government serials will be acquired.

HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS

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HA 2 SELECTION OF MATERIALS IN THE HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS

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    3. South and Southeast Asia
    4. Middle East
    5. United Kingdom and Eire
    6. Western Europe, including Scandinavia
    7. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
    8. Eastern Europe
    9. Africa
    10. United States of America
    11. Canada
    12. Central and South America
    13. The Caribbean

2. Subject scope

    1. General works
    2. The art of the book
    3. Newspapers and journalism
    4. Philosophy and related disciplines
    5. Religion and theology
    6. Language and linguistics
    7. Art and architecture
    8. Music
    9. Performing arts
    10. Sports and pastimes
    11. The cinema
    12. Literature and criticism
    13. History and biography

HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS

HA 1. PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

1. *Statement of objectives*

The rationale underlying the selection of materials in the humanities and the arts is that the Library's collections should reflect the cultural development of nations since the Middle Ages.

Within the general framework emphasis will be on

- European countries, their colonies and territories
- cultures from which Australia's migrant and ethnic population is drawn
- non-European cultures which have particular importance to Australia's geographical position, namely the cultures of Asia
- the countries and traditions of the Commonwealth of Nations
- Eighteenth century European literature and culture, particularly of the United Kingdom, Eire, and France.

As a Library with special responsibility to the Commonwealth Parliament and the institutions of the Commonwealth Government it is essential that the selection of materials keep abreast of the changing patterns of world development. Collections will thus be developed relating to the Third World countries, notably the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa.

The Library will continue to collect in all languages of the world. For a fuller indication of language strengths and selection priorities see Appendix A, *Languages*.

2. *Definition*

The definition of the humanities and arts is broadly based on the Dewey Decimal classess 000, 100, 200, 400, 700, 800, 900.

HA 2 SELECTION OF MATERIALS IN THE HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS

Note: Although this chapter is divided into Geographical Areas and Subject Scope it should be remembered that the two approaches are closely inter-related and need to be considered together in many cases.

2.1. *Geographical areas*

Note: For details regarding the languages collected reference should be made to Appendix A, *Languages*.

1. Australia and its neighbouring region.

The Library collects Australian publications comprehensively. For full details see the chapter on Australiana (AU)

To supplement the collection of Australiana the Library gives high priority to the acquisition of monographs and serials relating to

- South and Southwest Pacific region including New Zealand, Micronesia, Polynesia, and Melanesia
- Papua New Guinea
- Antarctica
- Indian Ocean islands contiguous to Australia
- Southeast Asia - for full details see 3 below

The Library will continue to build on the considerable strengths it has in voyages of discovery and the history of shipping in the oceans surrounding Australia.

2. East Asia

The area covered includes China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, and North and South Korea. The Library has developed strong collections of materials relating to these countries with the acquisition of several formed collections and the continuing acquisition of current materials from the area.

3. South and Southeast Asia

The area covered reaches from Pakistan in the west, to Indonesia and the Philippines in the east.

The Library has developed strong collections for the regions with the acquisition of formed collections, retrospective items, and with the continuing emphasis on the acquisition of current material.

4. Middle East

The area covered reaches from Afghanistan to Egypt, and the Arabian peninsular to Turkey.

The Library is developing a selective collection of current materials published both within and without the region, including materials on the history and archeology of the region.

5. United Kingdom and Eire

The Library has very strong collections from these countries and will continue to acquire materials to maintain and

develop these strengths. Both current and retrospective material will be acquired in depth. Emphasis will be given to publications of the late 18th, and the 19th and early 20th centuries to reflect the close English and Irish links with Australian literature and culture at the time.

6. Western Europe, including Scandinavia

The Library will continue to develop its collections from this area with the emphasis on a broad range of current material from all countries.

Retrospective collecting will concentrate on existing strengths which include history, politics and political thought, literature, and fine arts.

7. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Library has a strong collection of material from the USSR covering the 20th century and to a lesser extent the 19th century. This collection will continue to be developed with the acquisition of current material and where appropriate retrospective materials to build on strengths, in particular political thought, literature, and history.

Publications from the constituent republics of the USSR will continue to be collected.

8. Eastern Europe

The Library will continue to develop a selective collection of current materials from all countries and continue to add basic retrospective materials relating to the history and culture of the countries in the region.

9. Africa

The Library will continue to develop a selective collection of current material from all countries of the continent of Africa and works about the continent published elsewhere.

10. United States of America

The Library has developed a strong collection relating to the history and culture of the United States. This collection will continue to be developed with the in depth acquisition of current material. Retrospective materials will continue to be acquired on a selective basis related to existing strengths, which include State histories, the Civil War, economic development and political history. The collection of American literature requires some strengthening and this will be undertaken on a long-term basis.

11. Canada

The Library has developed a strong basic collection of Canadiana and this will continue to be developed with the acquisition of current materials on an in depth basis.

The collections relating to Canadian literature and the collection of Canadian newspapers will be the subject of systematic development to a level of reasonable strength.

12. Central and South America

The Library has developed some strengths in materials relating to this area, particularly with the acquisition of formed collections in Brazilian history and literature, Mexican history (Tabasco state), the La Plata region, and twentieth century history and liberation movements.

Current material from the region will continue to be collected on a selective basis, and retrospective materials where appropriate to build on existing strengths.

By agreement with the University of New South Wales which will collect material relating to Ecuador and Argentina in depth, the Library will,for those countries, continue to collect only in government publications, current reference materials and representative collections of literature and history. Voyages and expeditions to the Pacific will continue to be collected in depth.

13. The Caribbean

The Library will continue to acquire a small representative collection of material from this area, and works about it published elsewhere.

HA 2. 2. *Subject scope*

Note: When the subjects considered below relate to Australia and its neighbouring region the collecting of library materials will be comprehensive.

1. General Works

Bibliographies, catalogues, works on library and information science, 'national' encyclopedias and biographical dictionaries, (whether in the original language or in translation) will be collected in depth.

Catalogues of overseas booksellers and publishers will be collected in depth.

2. The art of the book

The Library will continue to collect in the area of the art of the book, including fine or unusual printing, the history of book production, and works which are landmarks in the development of printing. Fine and unusual bindings are also collected.

The Library will continue to collect examples of the output of significant private printers or presses. With modern works emphasis will be given to such presses in the United Kingdom and Eire, followed by those in the United States of America. Representative samples of European presses will be collected.

3. Newspapers and journalism

The Library acquires major newspapers which are representative of a range of viewpoints from all countries. Current works on journalism, newspapers, and publishing are collected on a representative basis.

4. Philosophy and related disciplines

The Library has holdings of potential strength in these fields, particularly English philosophical thought. Amongst non-Western philosophies Confucianism is well represented. These collections will continue to be developed with current publications.

5. Religion and theology

The Library has developed some strong resources in religion and theology, with the acquisition of several important formed collections. These resources will continue to be developed with in depth acquisition of current publications and selective acquisition of retrospective materials.

Existing strengths which will be developed include

- Works about all religions as part of the moral, social and intellectual aspects of the civilisation in which they are, or were, practised, and as the basis for studies in comparative religion.

- The basic texts such as the Bible, the Koran, the Buddhist Tripitaka as well as the principal exponents and interpreters of these religions, and variant editions of these texts.

- Within Christianity the Library has strengths in church history, interpretation and criticism of the Bible, and patristic studies. Publications relating to Christian missions, particularly in the Pacific and Asian region will be collected in depth.

- Amongst Asian religions, Buddhism and Shintoism are covered in depth, and will continue to be developed. Other Asian religions will be collected on a representative basis with current publications.

The Library has a small representative collection relating to Islam, which will be developed on a selective basis with publications from within and without the Middle East region, taking into account the libraries which are being developed in mosques in Australia. The Library has some strength in Islam outside the Middle East notably in Indonesia. This will continue to be developed.

The University of Sydney has strong holdings in Judaism, and by agreement with Fisher Library, the National Library will collect only on a representative basis, with emphasis on reference works and basic texts.

Current publications relating to primitive religions will be collected as they relate to the general study of primitive cultures. Where they relate to the Australian and the Pacific region these materials will be collected in depth, covering both current and retrospective publications.

6. Language and linguistics

Current publications on the languages of the world and linguistics are collected in reasonable strength. Emphasis is given to the English language. Materials relating to the indigenous languages of the Australian and Pacific regions are collected in depth.

7. Art and architecture.

The collection of materials relating to art and architecture will continue to develop bearing in mind the growing collection in the Australian National Gallery Library and the existing collections in State galleries.

The Library has developed a selective collection relating to most aspects of art and architecture, with some emphasis on art history. This will continue with the acquisition of current materials on a worldwide basis.

Materials relating to primitive art, particularly as it relates to the Australian and Pacific region will be collected in depth.

Strengths have been developed in relation to the art and architecture of East and Southeast Asia and these will be developed as appropriate on a selective basis with both current and retrospective materials.

8. Music

The Library will continue to collect current materials about music, its theory and history on a selective basis. Some emphasis will continue to be placed on Western music and its traditions.

General materials relating to primitive music and ethnomusicology will be collected selectively, except where they relate to Australian and Pacific regions, in which case they will be collected in depth.

Catalogues of sound recordings will be collected in depth.

The collection of monographs and serials on music reflects to a certain degree the policies for collecting music itself, and sound recordings. Reference should be made to the chapters on Music (MU) and Sound Recordings (SR) for a detailed description of the selection policies.

9. Performing arts.

The Library acquires current materials on the performing arts on a selective basis from all countries.

Reasonable strength have been developed in the fields of the performing arts in England, and in Japanese performing arts, including Kabuki, Noh and Bunraku. These will continue to be developed.

10. Sports and pastimes

Materials relating to sport and pastimes will continue to be collected on a broad selective basis. The strong collection on cricket, its history, folklore and traditions, will be developed in depth.

11. The cinema

The Library has developed a strong collection of literature relating to the cinema, both theory and history, with particular emphasis on the cinema of the U.S.A., U.K. and Europe. This will continue to be developed on an in depth basis with currently published materials and selectively with retrospective materials.

Reference should also be made to the chapters on Films (FL, FA, FS).

12. Literature and literary criticism

The Library acquires a selective collection of creative literature of the world, with emphasis on both current and retrospective publications in the strengths noted below.

Existing strengths of the Library's literature collection will be developed in depth. They include:

- English literature particularly of the 18th century
- Literature from English speaking countries e.g. Canada, New Zealand and those in Africa
- Classic German literature
- Literature in French and Italian, particularly drama from the 18th century onwards
- Southeast Asian literature
- Literature in Chinese and Japanese will be acquired in cooperation with the Australian National University

Prizewinning authors are collected including those in popular fields of literature

Emphasis is given to standard editions and collected editions of literary figures

Standard works of significant authors from countries whose native language is other than English will be collected in translation where possible as well as in the original language.

The collection of literature of the United States requires some strengthening and this will be given priority as resources allow.

Works of literary criticism and theory published in North America, Great Britain and Western Europe are collected in depth regardless of the subject. Literary criticism and theory published elsewhere is collected on a selective basis.

13. History and biography

Reference is made to the opening statement of this policy (HA 1. 1. Statement of objectives.) "...the Library's collections should reflect the cultural development of the nations since the Middle Ages".

Over the years the National Library has developed strong resources for historical studies and research. These collections will continue to be developed with the acquisition of current materials on a worldwide basis.

Historiography is collected in depth.

Existing strengths which will continue to be developed with current and retrospective acquisitions include:

- Pacific Ocean region, including pre-history and voyages to the region
- United Kingdom, encompassing all periods and including local history
- Southeast Asia - colonial period and after.
- United States of America, encompassing all periods and including state history but not local history, except for California
- India, particularly the period of British rule and after
- Mexico and Brazil, particularly for the colonial periods and after.
- China - modern era
- Japan - modern era

The Library will collect major reference works on genealogy and heraldry.

Individual biography will be collected in depth according to the subject concerned.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ST1 PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

1. Statement of objectives
    1. STISEC Report (1976)
    2. Policy review
2. Definition

ST2 SELECTION OF MATERIALS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. General guidelines
    1. Representative works
    2. Australiana
    3. Serials
    4. Reference works
    5. Languages
    6. History of science and technology
    7. 'Landmark' scientific books

2. Monographs
    1. Priorities
    2. Physics/Chemistry
    3. Earth sciences
    4. Oceanography
    5. Anthropology
    6. Biological sciences
    7. Medicine
    8. Engineering
    9. Agriculture
    10. Management
    11. Manufacturing and business
    12. Computer technology
    13. Energy/natural resources/environment
    14. Domestic science
    15. Other subjects

3. Serials
    1. Priorities
    2. Medicine
    3. Agriculture/Fisheries/Forestry
    4. Biological sciences
    5. Environmental sciences
    6. Engineering

4. Report series
    1. Criteria for acquisition
    2. Cooperative acquisition

5. Machine readable bibliographic data bases

6. Papers of Australian scientists

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ST1 PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

ST1.1. Statement of objectives

1. The Council of the National Library endorsed the recommendations of the Scientific and Technological Information Services Enquiry Committee (STISEC) on October 8, 1976, (Council Report No. 1690 Res. 15176/1690) by approving the policy statement by the National Lending Service of the Australian National Scientific and Technological Library (ANSTEL)

This statement read in part:

> 'The service is based on the National Library's scientific and technical collection. The size and scope of this collection must therefore take account of the needs of the service.'

The collection will be further developed for the purposes of this service.

2. The policy is reviewed and modified as necessary in the light of progress in rectifying the deficiencies highlighted by responses to user demand.

2. Definition

The definition of science and technology is broadly based on the Dewey Decimal classes 500 and 600. The scope extends to interdisciplinary subjects such as transport, health administration, environment, energy, water resources and computers.

ST2 SELECTION OF MATERIALS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. General guidelines

1. Monographs

The Library aims to collect a wide coverage of monographs in all scientific and technological subject areas.

2. Australiana

The Library collects Australian publications comprehensively. For full details see the chapter on Australiana, (AU)

3. Serials

The prime importance of serials as a source of scientific and technical information is recognised. The Library's

significant collection of scientific and technical serials will be expanded, giving priority to those serials covered by the major data bases, abstracting and indexing services, and to those titles not held elsewhere in Australia. Special attention will be given to technical report literature, and to conference proceedings.

4. Reference works

All major reference works in science and technology are collected.

5. Languages

Language priorities are assigned and ranked as follows:

a English (including translations into English where available)
b German
b French
b Japanese
b Russian
c Other languages.

6. History of science and technology

The existing strengths in the Library's collection relating to the history of science and technology will be maintained within the guidelines outlined in this chapter.

7. 'Landmark' scientific books

Individual 'landmark' scientific books both current and retropective will be purchased as they become available.

ST2 2. Monographs

1. Priorities

In the acquisition of monograph material in the following subjects priority will be given to:

- conference proceedings
- monographs covered by indexing and abstracting services
- professional association handbooks
- monographs with an industrial and/or
- operational/practical bias rather than a bias
- towards pure research

2. Physics/Chemistry

The Library will maintain a selective collection. Special priority will be given to works concerned with the scientific bases for newly emerging technologies.

3. Earth Sciences

The Library will develop a comprehensive collection relating to Australia and off-shore regions.

4. Oceanography

The Library will maintain a representative collection of oceanography with special emphasis on the Indian and Southern Pacific oceans surrounding Australia.

5. Anthropology

The Library will continue to develop a selective collection.

6. Biological Sciences

The Library will maintain a selective collection with a strong emphasis in the specific field of bio-chemistry and ecology.

The collection on the floras and faunas of the world will continue to be developed with a stronger emphasis on plants of economic and research interest to Australia.

7. Medicine

The Library has developed a strong collection of "state of the art" works on diagnosis and treatment of the range of human diseases. Thus, this collection will be strengthened together with works on health, paramedical disciplines and rehabilitation of the sick and disabled.

The Library will also continue to develop a representative collection of books on a variety of medical traditions eg. Chinese medicine.

8. Engineering

The Library currently maintains selective collections of the various subfields of engineering.

In recognition of the existing high demand for authoritative works on engineering and the importance of the subject for the technological development of Australia, the Library will aim to strengthen its collections in all aspects of engineering.

9. Agriculture

The Library will remain a selective collection in agriculture with special emphasis on arid and tropical areas.

10. Management

The Library has developed strong collections in management and will continue to maintain a strength in this area. The closely related areas of advertising and public relations will receive selective coverage.

11. Manufacturing and Business

Manufacturing, business and related activities should be represented with general works.

12. Computer Technology

The Library aims to develop a strong collection in the application of computer technology, with a selective collection of theoretical works.

13. Energy/Natural Resources/Environment

The Library aims to develop an in-depth collection.

14. Domestic science

The Library will continue to develop a selective collection of works of a scholarly or research value.

15. Other Subjects

In the light of comparatively low demand, selection in the following subjects will receive low priority, other than government publications which are collected in depth.

- Mathematics other than probabilities and applied mathematics
- Astronomy
- Geology of other countries
- Paleontology

ST 2.3 Serials

1 Priorities

In acquisition of serial material priority will be given to:
- Serials covered by the major machine readable bibliographic data bases.
- Research papers and reports from US, UK and international professional societies publishing in the English language.
- New serials distributed by standard publishers, not yet covered by data bases.
- Bibliographies, abstracting and indexing publications.
- Higher use serials in hardcopy format.
- Conference proceedings.

2. Medicine

The Library has a very strong collection of medical periodicals covering all aspects of medical science. This collection will be maintained and continually matched against the periodicals covered by the machine-readable bibliographic data bases accessed by the Library.

The Library's collection of periodicals in areas such as paramedicine and alternative medicine will be developed with emphasis on English language periodicals.

3. Agriculture/Fisheries/Forestry

The Library has a strong collection in agriculture and veterinary science and aims to maintain this level. In particular, the Library should attempt to collect all major English language periodicals in forestry, fisheries and horticultural science.

4. Biological Science

- Biochemistry, immunology, physiology and genetics are collected in depth and all efforts should be made to maintain the collection.
- In other distinct disciplines such as mycology, bacteriology etc. emphasis will only be given to major English language periodicals.

5. Environmental Sciences

The Library's present selective collection of environmental periodicals will be developed.

6. Engineering

There is a continuing high demand for up-to-date information in all fields of engineering. This demand has proved difficult to satisfy because of the variety of material requested. It is therefore important that the collection of engineering serials should be further strengthened in depth.

ST 2.4 Report series

1. Criteria for acquisition

In recognition of the importance of report literature which is predominantly published in microform in the field of general science and technology the Library will continue to acquire microfiche copies of reports distributed by the NTIS, INIS and ERDA.

2. Cooperative acquisiton

In the case of NTIS reports the Library will continue the co-operative acquisition arrangements with the Department of Productivity.

This co-operative arrangement was entered into with the understanding that standard priced items in subject categories not covered by the Library subscription will be covered by the Department of Productivity and after the lapse of 2 years all items will be housed in the Library.

ST 2.5 Machine readable bibliographic data bases

The Library will continue to monitor the demand for data base services and will acquire new data bases as necessary.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

SS 1 PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

1. Statement of objectives

2. Definitions

SS 2 SELECTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE MATERIALS

1. General guidelines
   1. Context
   2. Australiana
   3. Juvenile materials

2. Types of publications
   1. Government publications
   2. International and inter-government publications
   3. Serials

3. Subject scope
   1. Statistics
   2. Political sciences
   3. Economics
   4. Law
      1. General statement
      2. Co-operative acquisition
      3. Legislative materials
      4. Serials
      5. Subject strengths
      6. Practice books
      7. Geographical coverage
      8. International law
   5. Education
   6. Public administration
   7. Social welfare
   8. Transport and communications
   9. Metrology and standards
   10. Customs and folklore

SOCIAL SCIENCES

SS 1 PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

1. Statement of objectives

The Library will continue to develop the strong collections in the social sciences which have formed one of the most significant parts of the subject core of the Library's collections for many years.

Until 1968 the Library was the Library of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. Accordingly its collections reflected the concerns of Parliament with a social, economic and legal emphasis. The Library's continuing special responsibility to provide services to the Parliament and to the Government is contained in Section 6,c of the National Library Act(1960),"...the Library (is)... to make available ...services in relation to library matters and library material (including bibliographical services) as the Council thinks fit, and, in particular, services for the purposes of

(i) the Library of the Parliament

(ii) the Departments and authorities of the Commonwealth: and

(iii) the Territories..."

2. Definitions

For the purpose of this selection policy, the social sciences are taken to be those subjects covered by the Dewey Decimal class 300.

SS 2 SELECTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE MATERIALS

1. General guidelines

1. Context

The policy guidelines which follow are put forward in the light of overall selection policies based on area and language. See chapter on Humanities and Arts,(HA).

2. Australiana

The Library collects Australian publications comprehensively. For full details see the chapter on Australiana, AU

SS 2.2. Types of publications

1. Government publications

- The National Library attempts to acquire government publications from overseas countries in depth by exchange or, if necessary, by purchase.

- In establishing exchanges priority has been given to acquiring the papers and reports of the legislature; laws, statutes and subsidiary legislation; government gazettes; official statistics of all types, including censuses; and annual reports of government departments.

2. International and inter-government organisations

The publications of international and inter-government organisations, particularly those of which Australia is a member or in which Australia's interests are involved (e.g. SEATO, South Pacific Commission), will be collected in depth in a similar way to the publications of overseas governments.

3. Serials

The Library will acquire an in-depth collection of journals in the social sciences, to support research and to back-up other resources in Australia. As a guide to the development of this collection the following guidelines are followed:

- Serials indexed in relevant periodical indexes subscribed to by the library should be considered for purchase. It may not be appropriate at this time, and for some time in the future, to acquire all such materials in depth because potential use of particular titles may be considered to be too low.

- New serials distributed by standard publishers, not yet covered by data bases.

SS 2.3 Subject scope

1. Statistics

- The Library aims to be exhaustive in its collection of official statistics as part of its coverage of government publications and will collect non-official statistics, for example, commodity statistics in depth.

- Standard and serious works on statistical method should be collected together with a substantial selection of appropriate journals.

2. Political sciences

- The proceedings of parliamentary institutions and the organs of political bodies both national and international from all countries will be collected in depth.

- Publications of opposition and revolutionary groups in addition to official regimes will be sought.

- Works on political theory, political movements and the political history of all countries will be collected in depth.

- Materials on migration, ethnic and other minorities, slavery and anti-slavery, colonies, foreign relations, racialism, and political parties will be collected in-depth.

3. Economics

- The Library's present strong holdings of monographs and serial publications in economics will continue to be developed.

- Economics will be interpreted broadly to include economic history works on the economies of individual countries, labour, capitalism, chartism, international trade, finance, banking, socialism, Marxism and taxation.

- Works on economic theory in all languages will continue to be collected.

- The publications of eighteenth and nineteenth century writers in the general field of economics should be acquired to round out the holdings of the Library's Kashnor Collection and the Goldsmith's/Kress Library microfilm.

4. Law

1. General Statement

In developing a research collection for law it should be borne in mind that many materials are interdependent, for example, not only the Act, but the Bill and the debate upon it, and, sometimes, the report of a committee which recommended it; together with the regulations made under it, and the social and economic background are all relevant. Similarly in international law not only treaties and agreements but the proceedings from which have resulted the policies of the powers concerned and the general literature on the subject should be relevant. In foreign law, especially customary law, a wide range of materials is

relevant. Materials on the social aspects of law including legal aid, probation, family law, environment protection and consumer protection will be collected in depth.

2. Co-operative acquisition

The collection policy for law must have regard to the collecting activities of other major federal law libraries, for example, those of the Attorney General's Department, the Parliamentary Library, the High Court, the Institute of Criminology, in addition to universities and state institutions. Most of these can be expected to have strength in practice books, case law and legislation to meet the day-to-day needs of the legal profession.

3. Legislative materials

The National Library's role as a national research collection requires it to have strengths in statutes and subsidiary legislation of both common law and other countries.

4. Serials

Strengths have been developed, and will continue to be developed in the collection of serial materials, particularly law reviews.

5. Subject strengths

Subject fields of particular interest are international law (including treaties), constitutional law, criminal law, customary law, and law reform.

6. Practice books

Whilst accepting some responsibility for current editions of practice books the Library should, as a research library and library of deposit, accept and retain earlier editions from other libraries which wish to discard them, but only one copy of each.

7. Geographical coverage

In terms of country coverage the Library's acquisition policy for law may be stated as follows:

Australian Materials: The Library attempts to acquire and retain all editions of all works published

New Zealand Materials: in depth collecting similar in scope to that for Australian materials.

United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries: The Library aims to acquire statutes and statutory rules;

reports of cases; an in depth selection of monographs with retention of earlier editions; extensive holdings of all major or otherwise important journals. The Library is particularly interested in reports and materials for special jurisdiction such as transport tribunals, land courts, workers' compensation commissions, and industrial arbitration tribunals.

United States of America: The Library aims to obtain state and federal legislation as well as reports of state and federal courts and special tribunals. The Library aims to have an extensive collection of American law journals.

Other countries: The aim with respect to other countries is to collect statutes and subsidiary legislation, significant periodicals and major texts.

8. International law

The aim is to build a strong collection in this field, including an in depth collection of the texts of international treaties.

5. Education

- Materials reporting research at all levels of education from pre-schools to tertiary, including technical and vocational, as well as academic will be collected.

- Emphasis is placed on education policy and the administration of education.

- The Library attempts to acquire all the periodicals indexed in *Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE)* to support the services offered by the Education Information Service.

- Materials indexed in *Resources in Education*

6. Public administration

- A strong collection in public administration should be developed to meet the needs of government departments and academic research.

- Materials dealing with public administration in federated and central governments are collected in-depth.

- Emphasis is given to industrial relations and management.

- Works on the relationship of the armed forces to civil authority are collected in depth. The histories of

armed forces and particularly unit histories should be collected selectively. Regard will be given to the collections of the library of the Australian War Memorial.

7. Social welfare

- Materials on social welfare will be collected in considerable depth to support the work of the Community Affairs Information Service and the growing demands on the Library for these materials.

- Topics which are currently of concern to the Community Affairs Information Services, and in which interest is expected to continue, include child care, citizens advisory services, community involvement, marriage and the family, health and social welfare schemes, social policy and planning, and women's issues.

- Attention should be given to acquiring materials not only from commercial publishers and official sources but also from alternative, local and community organisations.

- Having regard to the collections of the Australian Institute of Criminology, materials in criminology, penology and law enforcement will be collected.

8. Transport and communications

- Collecting on transport and communications should be concentrated on the social, economic, political and administration aspects of all types of transport including water, ground, air and space, and communications including postal and electronic.

- Historical studies have been collected, for example in relation to British railway history, and this collection will continue to be developed.

9. Metrology and standards

Publications on metrology and standards, particularly those published in the United States, Great Britain and those of the International Standard Organisation, will be collected in reasonable depth.

10. Customs and folklore

- Particular emphasis will be placed on materials from the Pacific, South and Southeast Asia,

- Materials which are necessary to understand the various ethnic backgrounds of Australia's population will be collected in reasonable depth.

NON-BOOK MATERIALS

MANUSCRIPTS

MS 1.0 PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

MS 1.1 The first expression of the Library's policy in acquiring manuscripts appears in the 1903 Report of the Joint Library Committee of the Commonwealth Parliament. The Committee then reported that it was impressed with the importance of 'securing and preserving all works and documents connected with the discovery, settlement and early history of the various States of the Commonwealth and their attainment of responsible government, as well as their aspirations after Federation, including also all records relating to the establishment of the Commonwealth itself'.

MS 1.2 A number of factors have affected the formulation of the manuscript acquisition policy. The Library recognises similar responsibilities on the part of other Australian bodies or institutions. A pattern of agreements and arrangements, emanating in many cases from the Conference on Source Materials for Australian Studies held in 1961, form the basis of the broad framework against which the Library's policy has evolved. The major factors affecting the Library's policy have been:

MS 1.2 1 The Australian Archives and the State Archives are responsible for collecting the official records of the Commonwealth and State governments;

MS 1.2 2 The 1961 agreement with the Australian National University Archives under which the Archives should seek the records of business firms, employers' organisations and trade unions;

MS 1.2 3 The existence of State libraries and State and university archives with manuscripts collections. The Library does not compete with State institutions for the papers of individuals or organisations whose activities and importance are essentially of State concern;

MS 1.2 4 The practice existing in most countries of collecting unique materials relating to that country. The Library does not normally seek overseas manuscripts which have no Australian interest, but representative samples are acquired if circumstances warrant it, e.g. for study of particular forms.

MS 2.0 SELECTION POLICY

MS 2.1 The Library's manuscript acquisition policy gives the highest priority to collecting papers of Australians who have achieved national standing in their respective occupations and papers of Australian organisations operating at a national level. The implementation of this policy should continue to strengthen the principal subject areas of collection, namely those relating to the discovery of Australia, politics and government, the law, literature and the arts and materials pertaining to the history and growth of Canberra and its local region.

As a general policy the Library seeks to ensure that manuscript collections of papers are not split between various institutions.

MS 2.2 Within the framework of the general policy the Library has collected in depth in several subject areas and will continue to maintain strength in the following:

MS 2.2 1 *The discovery of Australia.* Including the Cook Endeavour Journal, letter books, charts, Banks and Forster letters and the journals of Samuel Wallis and James Burney. These have been supplemented in recent years by the Australian Government's purchase of the Bligh notebook for the Library and the Library's later purchase of the Bligh charts.

MS 2.2 2 *Federation movement, Federal Government and Politics.* Including the personal papers of governors-general, prime ministers, ministers parliamentarians, public servants and judges, for example those of Alfred Deakin, John C. Watson, Andrew Fisher, W.M. Hughes, Viscount Novar, Sir Isaac Isaacs, Sir John Latham, A. Atlee Hunt, Sir Robert Garran and Hugh Mahon.

MS 2.2 3 *Australian literature.* Including John Shaw Neilson, Bernard O'Dowd, Henry Handel Richardson, Joseph Furphy, Katharine Susannah Prichard, Kenneth Slessor, A.D. Hope and David Rowbotham.

MS 2.2 4 *Records of organisations.* Including the Australian Union of Students, the Australian Inland Mission, the Australian Student Christian Movement and the federal bodies of major political parties.

MS 2.2 5 *Materials of the Canberra region.* Including Terence Murray, the de Salis family, station records, etc.

MS 2.3 The Library seeks to collect postgraduate theses submitted to Australian universities and theses relating to Australia presented to overseas institutions. The theses are purchased either directly from authors or as part of copying projects undertaken by selected universities (e.g. Monash University and the University of Sydney). A smaller number of theses are obtained through special arrangements e.g. with the Commonwealth Public Service Board and the Registrar of Murdoch University, Western Australia, and through direct purchase from universities or overseas collecting agencies (e.g. University Microfilms and the British Lending Library).

MS 2.4 The Library seeks to acquire copies of the unpublished submissions and transcripts of evidence collected by commonwealth government committees of enquiry in preparing official reports. By doing so the Library can provide a venue for public examination of these submissions if the committees so wish.

MS 2.5 Although the personal papers of those with interests in the field of science and technology have not so far been vigorously pursued, the Library intends to extend its interest in this area.

MP 1 PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

(i) It is the Library's objective to acquire a comprehensive collection of printed or published maps of Australia and Australian territories and a representative coverage of the rest of the world. The Library also tries to achieve in depth coverage for the geographic area in which Australia lies, namely the West Pacific area and the lands and oceans of Asia.

(ii) The Library has not attempted to acquire maps in machine-readable form. The question of acquiring such maps is to be kept under review.

MP 2 PRIORITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The priorities for the development of the Collection will be governed by two concepts, type of mapping and regional priority :

(a) *Type of mapping - Order of priorities*

(i) *Single sheet and thematic mapping, national and general atlases and historical mapping*

(a) Important single sheet maps, including tourist maps and town plans of all major cities; thematic mapping based on a regional or major administrative unit (e.g. for a State of U.S.A but not for a count.) for areas outside Australia;

(b) National atlases, especially those which include significant thematic mapping, but only the more important and substantial general atlases;

(c) Original historical maps, when available, according to the general regional priorities; facsimiles of major historical maps to complement the collection of originals.

(ii) *General topographic and cadastral mapping*

General and topographic maps , including maps in series, from small scale and generalised mapping to large scale series, including cadastral

mapping. The depth and detail of cover sought are determined largely by the order of regional priorities.

(iii) *Hydrographic and aeronautical charts*

A world coverage of hydrographic charts, preferably of British Admiralty, Australian and New Zealand origin, and a world coverage of aeronautical charts on small and medium scales (1:1,000,000 - 1:250,000).

(iv) *Other forms*

(a) *Aerial photography*

The Library has a collection of 500,000 aerial photographs representing 75 - 80% of the Australian continent as it appeared in the mid twentieth century. This has not been added to since it was acquired, by gift, from the Division of National Mapping in the early 1960s. The Division of National Mapping does not wish to transfer any later series of aerial photographs to the Library and is currently (in 1980) providing reader services for people wishing to consult the Division's sets of aerial photographs. The Library is, therefore, not active in the acquisition of aerial photographs but is open to receipt of further such material should a change of circumstances warrant this.

(b) *Globes*

Modern and historical globes are acquired subject to consideration of their significance.

(b) *Regional priorities*

The Library seeks an in-depth collection of maps according to the following regional priorities : -

(i) Australia and its Territories

The collection is intended to be comprehensive in its coverage of the published mapping of the Commonwealth and its territories. Maps of all types, including topographic, cadastral, thematic,

planning, road and tourist maps as well as general and specialised atlases, are to be acquired;

(ii) Australasia, the South West Pacific and Antarctica (exclusive of Australia and its territories)

(iii) Asia, particularly South, Southeast and East Asia.

(iv) Europe, particularly the British Isles;

(v) North America;

(vi) Africa;

(vii) Central and South America.

Note: These priorities do not affect the necessity for basic map cover of the whole world at small scale. The scale which best suits the Library's needs as general cover is 1:250,000. For the more highly developed and more densely populated areas, and particularly in the regions of higher priority, series at 1:100,000, 1:63,360 or 1:50,000 are sought.

MP 3 REFERENCE MATERIALS

All necessary reference support materials, such as map bibliographies and catalogues, indexes to maps in series, catalogues of satellite imagery, gazetteers and general geographical works, will be acquired.

ORAL HISTORY

OH 1 POLICY STATEMENT

In its Oral History Project the the Library gives highest priority to recording interviews with Australians whose achievements or whose positions have made them notable in public life.

The oral history collection should supplement the Library's manuscript collection, which consists predominantly of the papers of Australians of national standing.

OH 2 SUBJECT AREAS

Interviews with leading Australians are generally autobiographical, in the sense that they cover their entire lives and are roughly chronological in sequence. Special emphasis is given to phases or events which are not adequately recorded in written form. The selection of interviews should not be restricted to particular subject or occupational areas. In practice it will to a large extent depend on the expertise and interests of the interviewers currently available.

OH 3 SOCIAL HISTORY AND HISTORICAL EVENT INTERVIEWS

The Oral History Project does not, as a first priority, conduct interviews in the field of social history though in discharging its responsibility as a library of record for the A.C.T. and its surrounding region, it will seek to acquire taped interviews which document aspects of local historical development. It will also look sympathetically at the possibility of acquiring by gift or purchase formed collections of interviews in various subject areas reflecting the range and diversity of Australian life and experience.

The Library believes, however, that projects of this kind cannot generally be conducted directly on its own account. The research value of such projects lies in the aggregate, not the single interview. To achieve success in the field of social history, the interviewer must devote a long time to one project and to interviewing a great many people. It is expected that various organizations and individuals e.g. academic researchers within Australia will seek to undertake projects of this kind.

In the long term the Library hopes that there should be no need to duplicate between institutions the unique material collected in the course of recording oral history. The Library is committed in principle to the maintenance of a National Union Catalogue of Oral History interviews which should suffice as a finding list for the various oral history projects conducted in Australia.

OH 4 OTHER HISTORICAL RECORDINGS

In this statement the term 'oral history' is used in a fairly narrow sense and is applied to a project of recording interviews with Australians for historical purposes. The Library collects many other spoken word sound recordings, published and unpublished, which are outside this definition but which can contribute greatly to an understanding of history; for example, radio broadcasting talks and interviews and speeches made by political leaders of Australia and other countries. The bulk of spoken word sound recordings held by the Library are treated as part of the recordings collection. For full details reference should be made to the chapter on Sound Recordings (SR).

CM COINS, MEDALS AND TOKENS

i. The Library does not seek to acquire coins, medals or tokens. The functions of the Royal Australian Mint include the establishment of a coin collection, and the Mint has good facilities for the care, storage and public display of these materials. Medals are more suitably housed in museums than in the National Library; for example, the Australian War Memorial collects and displays war medals.

ii. A number of coins and medals have come into the Library's possession through the acquisition of multi-media collections, such as the Rex Nan Kivell collection. These numismatic materials are made available on loan to the appropriate institutions. The Royal Australian Mint has accepted loan of the Library's coin collection for an indefinite period.

PH PHILATELY

The Library does not seek to acquire items of purely philatelic interest. A full collection of Australian stamps is maintained by the Australian Post Office.

OB OBJECTS

i. The Library does not seek to acquire material or objects other than library materials as defined in Section 4 of the National Library Act. If a collection which contains both library and other materials is offered on condition that the whole collection should be accepted the Library will consider such offers on the merits of the library material it contains. Where appropriate the Library will seek to obtain the agreement of donors or vendors to passing non-library materials to more appropriate Commonwealth institutions if and when such institutions are established.

ii. The Library will acquire equipment which is necessary for the reproduction or exhibition etc. of library materials in its collections.

FILMS

F 1 As further explained in individual selection policies, coordination with other bodies is a key aspect of film selection. Overlap or competition with other bodies is avoided, so that the National Library tends to enjoy certain unique and defineable roles in Australia's film culture. In doing so, it has an increasing entrepreneurial and coordinating function at the national level.

F 2 The Library's film activities, and especially its National Film Archive, rely for their continued success on a hard-earned reputation for integrity. The Library possesses millions of dollars worth of copyright film which could be easily and dishonestly exploited by a less scrupulous organisation: on the basis of its reputation, producers are willing to entrust irreplaceable original negatives to its care. That such a reputation is not only unusual within the volatile film industry, but is also easily damaged, is self-evident.

F 3 The Film Library acquires film or other material only from individuals or organisations which it is satisfied are legally entitled to deal with that material. Against the modern background of rampant film piracy, and the complex selling and re-selling of distribution rights, it is vital that the Film Library be above reproach in such dealings.

F 4 Films and associated material received by the Library are either bought, or lodged by voluntary donation or deposit. There are no legal deposit provisions, though the Library believes that appropriate provisions must eventually be introduced. There is therefore a strong relationship between the Library's reputation and the ease with which film material is made available to it.

F 5 Films representing minority viewpoints of any issue or subject are collected where passable.

FILM ARCHIVES

FA 1 The Library aims to preserve in the National Film Archive a comprehensive collection of films of Australian origin or association, together with supporting materials. (The term "film" is used here to include videotape, videodisc and any other medium used for the same purposes as moving picture film).

FA 2 The material most actively sought is the output of the Australian film and television industry for which the Archive is the recognised repository. Most professionally made productions offered to the Archive are accepted; other material is accepted selectively (see also paras FA 9 - FA 11, FA 13).

FA 3 Overseas films not readily available from Australian film libraries are acquired selectively.

Some are received by co-operation in international exchange and preservation programmes, such as that of the International Federation of Film Archives(FIAF) of which the Archive is the Australian member. Others are acquired as the result of the acquisition of formed collections.

FA 4 The Archive acquires documentation such as film stills, posters,and scripts relating to both Australian and overseas films, in adition other items related to the history of the Australian film industry are acquired.

Second and further copies of film documentation material are sought to supplement the first, or preservation, copy and facilitate usage of the collections.

Methods of acquisition

FA 5 Most material is obtained through donation deposit which gives the Library custody, rather than ownership, or exchange with other film archives. Film may be purchesed from private collectors or others, or by paying laboratory costs involved in having copies made. The Archive does not pay royalties or similar charges over and above laboratory costs or their equivalent.

FA 6 The Archive acquires most of its material without charge through the voluntary co-operation of film and television production or distribution bodies. A network of active relationships with these bodies is therefore vital to the maintenance of the acquisition program.

Technical nature of material

FA 7 The Archive seeks to acquire material in the optimum form for preservation. For film this usually means the camera original negative or positive, and for video material the master. Second copies of different technical discription are sought for viewing purposes. Likewise, second and further copies of film documentation material are sought to supplement the first, or preservation, copy and facilitate usage of the collections.

Relations with other institutions preserving films

FA 8 The Library keeps in view the collecting activities of other institutions preserving films such as, the Australian War Memorial, Australian Archives and overseas, the member archives of FIAF. The Archive does not preserve material judged to be more appropriately preserved by other organisations. By cooperation and, where appropriate, exercising a coordinating role, it endeavours to minimise duplication of activity. Since other institutions do not always have defined selection policies it is important to maintain awareness of their current activities through active working relationships.

Selection principles

FA 9 The Archive selects films in accordance with the 'loss' principle: that is, a film merits preservation if there is any reason that the loss of the film in the future would be detrimental to film scholarship.

FA 10 The Archive normally seeks to acquire films in their final, completed form - ie. in the form in which they are released or televised.

FA 11 The following guidelines are used to supplement the 'loss' principle:

(i) Films should not be preserved for their content where that content is better preserved in another form, eg. the printed word.

(ii) Films with subject matter that can be easily filmed again should not be preserved for their content.

(iii) External associations are often reasons for preservation: eg. personalities involved, box office or ratings performance, awards.

(iv) Secondary characteristics - eg. what a film reveals of contemporary social attitudes, customs etc - may be a stronger argument for preservation than that film's primary intent.

(v) Films must reach certain minimum technical standards to be re-usable, and therefore to merit preservation.

FA 12 Other factors considered in selection for the Film Archives are:

(i) Physical deterioration of pre-1951 films made on nitrate base film has made all those which survive important for preservation.

(ii) Areas where risk of loss is greatest are given priority in acquisition. These include some types of current television programming and some retrospective materials.

(iii) Film preservation is still in a pioneering stage in Australia. In order to educate and gain support of, the film/TV industry in archival matters a policy of accepting as much as possible of the material offered has been followed. This approach is being progressively refined as depositors become more familiar with the Archive's operations.

FA 13 The Archive seeks to acquire the following categories of film and television productions. The categories overlap; a production may belong to more than one of the groups defined below:

(i) *Australian feature films*. The Archives seeks to acquire all films in this category, as, in a country with a relatively small feature output, each production must be considered significant.

(ii) *Australian theatrical newsreels*. The Archive seeks to acquire all films in this category, which is now a closed category of defineable size, since theatrical newsreels are no longer made.

(iii) *Australian pre-1951 (ie. nitrate) documentaries*. The Archive seeks to acquire all available material in this category is now irretrievably lost.

(iv) *Selected Australian post-1951 documentaries* The criteria in para FA11 are applied.

(v) *Non-documentary Australian television programming* - ie., dramas, series, sport, variety, etc.

(a) Black and white film or kinescopes (1958 to c. 1970)and

(b) Black and white videotapes (c. 1960 to c. 1975) These are both closed categories of defineable size. Usually, survival is sufficient recommendation for preservation.

(c) Colour film (c. 1965 to date).

(d) Colour videotape (c. 1973 to date) Major programs and series, if offered,are accepted in their entirety. Ephemeral programming - eg. sports, current affairs, variety - are selected in accordance with principles in para FA11.

(vi) *Selected TV news footage screened in Australia* - items covering specific events or personalities are acquired.

(vii) *Australian cinema commercials*

(a) Pre - 1951 : All available material is acquired;.

(b) Post - 1951 :A wide representative sample of styles, products, producers, techniques in accordance with para FA11 is acquired.

(viii) *Australian TV commercials*

These are acquired selectively to give a wide representation of styles, products, producers, techniques in accordance with para FA.11.

(ix) *Other Australian films*

(a) Professionally produced (eg. cartoons, narrative fiction, experimental etc.): in accordance with para FA11.

(b) Sub-professional or amateur : (eg. home movies, community video, cine-club productions etc). Important or sample productions are preserved although much of this area does not meet basic preservation criteria, nor can output be realistically monitored.

(x) *Overseas films*

Acquired for one or more of the following reason:

(a) Because of the historical, technical or cinematic merit of the item

(b) To provide controlled research access to films which are not, or are not likely, to be available to Australians via conventional film libraries

(c) As source material for overseas exchange

(d) Reasons of circumstance - eg. films acquired as part of formed collections

These films form part of the total resource of overseas films accessible to Australian users and researchers and, thus, part of the essential context within which Australian film history is assessed.

(xi) *Excluded from acquisition:*

The Archive does not normally accept:

(a) "surplus" footage : eg. out-takes, trims, stockshots,

(b) working copies : eg. work prints, cutting copies, intermediate soundmixes

(c) material which is the province of other film preservation bodies (for instance, unedited wartime actuality footage is referred to the Australian War Memorial)

(d) material falling short of minimum visual and audio standards.

FA 14 (i) *Documentation:* The publicity, informational and functional products of the film and TV industries - known collectively as "documentation" - are primary source materials which are an essential adjunct to the preservation, research and use of film itself. Documentation materials are very diverse and include (but are not limited to):

film stills
film posters
scripts
press sheets
production materials (eg. camera sheets, animation cels, call sheets)
advertising slides
clippings, reviews, program schedules
memorabilia
publicity leaflets

In addition to their content, or value through association with a particular film, documentation items such as stills, or posters often have artistic or sociological importance in their own right.

(ii) The documentation collection aims to cover the totality of world cinema and television. Priority in acquisition is as follows:

1. Material on Australian productions, prepared in Australia

2. Material on overseas productions, prepared in Australia

3. Material on Australian productions, prepared overseas

4. Material on overseas productions, prepared overseas.

This priority reflects acquisition practicalities.

(iii) The range of documentation material produced for any film is limited by industry conventions and the Archive works within those conventions, and within its own rules which limit the quantity and nature of its intake on any film.

(iv) With the exception of 'sexploiters' and some other types of routine film (which are sampled) all material offered on *feature films* is accepted. Acceptance of material on other types of production, and personality or subject-based items, is based on an evaluation of the importance of the production or subject in a world context and to Australian research (see para FA9-11). The artistic merit of a particular item can be a deciding factor in case of doubt.

(v) Printed or reproduced materials,(such as film festival programs and newsreel contents sheets) and indexes which have value as research material or finding aids, are acquired on the basis of their applicability to the Archive collections and to known research and user needs. .

FA 15 The Archive acquires vintage film equipment, by donation or as part of formed film collections. Such equipment may also play an active technical role in the Archive's activities. Although vital primary research material, its acquisition has lower priority than film or documentation and particular pieces are sought only if the reasons such as Australian association or other historic importance,are compelling.

No well established responsibilities for film equipment preservation exist yet in Australia, but the Archive maintains contact with bodies having an interest in this field in the hope that a pattern of responsibility will develop.

FILM LENDING

FL 1 From the time of its establishment the Film Lending Collection has had two major functions :

(i) to act as a non-theatrical distribution agency for films produced by the Australian Government film agency, currently Film Australia;

(ii) to maintain a 16mm film lending library, now extended to include 3/4" U-matic video cassettes, of documentary and educational films suitable for adult education generally.

FL 2 As the Film Lending Collection developed concurrently with the various State film and education department agencies, it has adopted and been accorded a central role in the national film distribution network. Its role has therefore been not only to serve its own specifically adult and specialised clientele but also to supplement the resources of these State agencies. Its selections are consequently concerned with rationalising national film resources .

Methods of acquisition

FL 3 Methods of acquisition of films for loan have a bearing on the selection process and the ultimate content of the collection. Films are acquired by the following means :

(i) deposit by Film Australia;

(ii) long term loan, mostly from foreign diplomatic missions in Australia;

(iii) gift;

(iv) purchase.

FL 4 The first three means require little or no selection activity by staff. Loans and gifts are usually accepted, even though some of the titles received may not be entirely relevant to the aims of the collection. Films for possible purchase may be recommended to the Library or they may come to the notice of staff through a catalogue or other sales medium. Whenever possible, films for purchase are previewed by Library staff and/or by subject experts in the film-using community. When no preview can be arranged, various factors, such as the evident relevance of the film to the collection and the reputation of the production company, are taken into account in deciding whether to purchase.

Clientele

FL 5 Primary aims of the collection are:

(i) to provide for the needs of all levels of teriary education, undergraduate and post graduate. Tertiary education here refers to all formal post-secondary education, whether in universities, colleges of technical and further education, institutes, colleges of advanced education or specialist training colleges.

(ii) to provide for the needs of all government bodies, state and federal, government departments and statutory bodies, etc. This includes catering for community education programmes supported by government policy;

(iii) to provide for the training and research needs of business and industry;

(iv) to provide for the needs of professional specialised services not covered above.

FL 6 While community organisations, and primary and secondary schools, use the collection as a supplementary resource, the primary needs of these users are catered for by the State-based film libraries. The Lending Collection does not cater for these needs in its selection activity, and therefore does not purchase films aimed at school curriculum or classroom use, or designed solely for children.

Intellectual level and presentation

FL 7 Film content and presentation must be suitable for post-secondary education intellectual level. Films are selected for their ability to:

(i) convey information;

( ) provoke discussion;

)extend experience

FI The Lending Collection does not cater for "entertainment" users of film and does not compete with the commercial libraries who serve this market. It therefore does not acquire films because of their "entertainment" content, but because of their informational content or value as study material.

Subject coverage

FL 9 The collection should aim to include films covering all fields of intellectual endeavour.

Present vs. past

FL 10 Due to the relatively short physical life of 16mm film (and even more so of the video media), emphasis is given in selection to films covering issues of topical interest.

FL 11 Films containing primary source material are acquired in order to provide relevant historical perspective.

Geographical coverage

FL 12 Emphasis is given to film produced in Australia. The collection also aims to represent the thought and development of as many nations and peoples as possible.

Potential needs

FL 13 Wherever possible, attempts are made to anticipate future information needs and to select material accordingly. The aim is always be to keep abreast, if not ahead of, information needs.

A.C.T.

FL 14 Whilst its brief is to provide a service from a national perspective, the Library is also called on to provide for the community needs of the A.C.T. in the absence of a local community film library.

Special needs

FL 15 Selection aims to cater for special needs which cannot be economically provided for at the State level. Films for the deaf are one such area.

Single vs. multiple print

FL 16 The collection exists largely as a centralised back up collection and is therefore primarily a one-print collection. However, multiple prints are bought in cases where the demand of primary users (see FL 5) warrants it.

FL 17 As a general rule, the aim is to ensure a variety of titles dealing with a topic in demand rather than acquiring multiple prints of a single title (and therefore of a single approach).

Technical quality

FL 18 Items which satisfy an acceptable standard of technical quality are selected. Factors taken into consideration include continuity and the logical presentation of ideas, clear image definition and where applicable clear colour definition.

FL 19 In video material there should be no color or image drop-out.

Content quality

FL 20 With the visual media, it is not only necessary to ensure that the information is clearly and logically presented, but also that the visual image is relevant to and balances the information presented.

Length

FL 21 A large majority of films are selected for teaching purposes for which films of up to 30 minutes are the most appropriate. Longer films are not excluded from selection, if the extra length is warranted.

Advertising films

FL 22 Films which overtly promote products or services are regarded as advertising films and not accepted for distribution.

De-selection

FL 23 The National Film Lending Collection is not a permanent collection. Films may be deleted after several years as a result of one or more of the following

- expiry of lease or deposit agreement
- physical condition of the print
- inaccuracy or inapplicability of the content for current audiences
- lack of demand

On deletion, prints are disposed of in accordance with copyright owners' wishes. The Lending Collection has no preservation function whatever.

FILM STUDY

FS 1 The Film Study Collection is a segment of the Film Lending Collection which endeavours, by acquiring material to supplement existing (mostly commercial) sources, to encourage development of a balanced range of film study material in Australia which will provide an overview of the history and art of world cinema enabling both survey and in-depth study. In technical matters it follows the same considerations as the Lending Collection, however, there are special selection criteria which are noted here.

FS 2 The collection began in the mid 1950's. As a result of external pressure development was greatly accelerated in 1975 when a film study officer was appointed and a specific budget created. A core list of films developed in 1974 by specialist groups acts as a guide to acquisition in four main areas: narrative fiction, animated, avant-garde and documentary. In addition, selection judgements are based on specialist knowledge, research and recommendations. The Film Study Collection is a 'first' rather than 'last' resort for all user groups. Nevertheless, it does not cater for school curriculum needs which are met by state authorities and user groups generally conform to the clientele described in FL 5 with the particular addition of film societies.

FS 3 The following guidelines are used in selection of material:

(i) *Quality of the film* . Quality is determined by relevance to a variety of study areas, such as history of cinema, genre, director and technical innovation;

(ii) *Availability for purchase*. Not all films sought are available for purchase. For this reason more documentary and avant-garde cinema has been acquired than narrative/fiction cinema;

(iii) *Emphasis is given to primary material*, i.e. specific films which are examples of film making genres, techniques etc. or which are objects of study in their own right. This type of material is actively sought through contacts in the film industry. Instructional films on film-making techniques, interviews with film-makers and similar "secondary" materials which were not part of the core listing are also purchased for the collection;

(iv) *Supplementing existing film supply*. The collection is intended to supplement the existing film supply. Overlap with other film distributors, such as commercial distributors and embassies, is avoided;

(v) *Providing Australian access.* Priority is given to films not yet available in Australia.

(vi) *Independent Australian films.* This is a particular low-budget area of Australian film production. Specific films, judged to be the important examples of the genre, are acquired in order to make them more accessible to Australian audiences. This supplements the activity of cooperatives and other distributors who handle this type of film.

FS 4 *Negotiation of purchases*

The Library seeks non-exclusive non-commercial rights in films acquired for the Film Study Collection. Many films are purchased for restricted usage and would not be available to the Library without a guarantee of limited distribution.

FS 5 *Foreign Film Coverage*

The Film Study Collection seeks to aquire material not likely to be bought by others. This particularly includes foreign language films or lesser-known English language material, notwithstanding relative difficulty in dealing with their suppliers overseas.

MU1 PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

MU1.1 The National Library has a statutory responsibility for building up a national resource in music. Because the creation, performance and study of music make unique demands of the provision of library collections and services, the selection and acquisition of materials to meet these demands must be based on the widest possible objectives. All traditions, styles and genres of music should be represented in the National Library's collection.

MU1.2 As with other collections of the Library, the music collection should be comprehensive of material relating to Australia.

MU1.3 This policy statement is concerned mainly with music in its printed and published forms and with the various forms of copied music, including those associated with the music publishing industry. It excludes most unique, original manuscipts, other than those of Australian origin or association.

MU1.4 There are separate policy statements for sound recordings and for other library materials which deal with music, e.g. pictorial, films and manuscripts, *q.v.*

MU2. *Selection policy*

MU2.1 *Australiana*

MU2.1.1 Under the legal deposit provisions of the Copyright Act (1968) one copy of every item of music published in Australia should be deposited in the Library. The Library will purchase one additional copy of each item for lending purposes.

MU2.1.2 The Library seeks to acquire two copies of all music printed or published overseas that is by Australian composers, songwriters, editors or arrangers. Similarly, all music printed or published overseas with Australian themes, subjects or associations should be acquired.

MU2.1.3 The selection policy for Australiana in music extends to performing parts of all kinds of music.

MU2.1.4 The Library seeks to acquire a comprehensive collection of unpublished (non-manuscript) music by Australian composers, songwriters, editors and arrangers, resident in Australia or overseas. Both current and retrospective materials are sought. All available forms are acceptable, e.g. die-line, photocopy, facsimile or other.

MU2.1.5 The Library also seeks to acquire original manuscripts of music and working papers, such as sketches, drafts, fragments, notebooks or worksheets relating to music of Australian origin or association. Emphasis is placed on acquiring the manuscripts and papers of those Australians who have significant achievements in music.

MU2.1.6 Music will also be acquired that reflects the adoption of other music cultures by Australian society, for example, all Western art music found in Australia. Further examples are as follows: music brought into Australia for performance during the nineteenth century; music of immigrant groups; religious music; American and other popular music; jazz and dance music.

MU2.1.7 A general policy for collecting ephemera is given in the general policy statement on collecting Australiana. The following kinds of ephemera should be collected concerning music and other performing arts that involve musical performance in Australia: concert programs, previews and reviews, blurbs, leaflets, posters and newspapers clippings; pamphlets with subscription, performance, venue, fesival or institutional information; publicity materials, such as press releases, about performers and groups.

MU2.2 *Overseas material*

MU2.2.1 The Library aims to acquire a selective collection of overseas music. Music of New Zealand and the South Pacific is collected comprehensively, while Southeast Asian music is sought selectively. Twentieth century music will be collected in depth from all countries and in all genres. Western art music up to the nineteenth century will be collected selectively and strong collections will be developed in eighteenth and nineteenth century music, particularly through the acquisition of the major scholarly sets and series, such as collected works, scholary editions and Denkmaler.

MU2.2.2 In general, scholarly and study editions and full scores will be acquired. In relation to the provision of performing parts, the Library takes account of the collecting policies of organizations which provide performing parts for hire. When the material wanted is not available from such organizations the Library may direct the user to the relevant overseas national repository.

MU2.2.3 In accordance with its policy concerning overseas manuscripts in general, the Library seeks to acquire only representative examples of manuscripts of particular musical genres, e.g. mediaeval manuscripts, that may be offered for sale either in Australia or overseas.

MU2.2.4 Copies, including facsimiles, microforms and photocopies, of unpublished music will be acquired selectively from overseas and locally.

SOUND RECORDINGS

SR1 PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

SR1.1 The sound recordings collection of the Library constitutes a national archive of recorded sound, similar in concept to the National Film Archive.

SR1.2 Sound preservation is very much in its infancy in Australia. An Australian Branch of the International Association of Sound Archives was set up only in May 1980. In order to inform and gain the support of the recording and broadcasting industries in archival matters it is essential that the Library be as hospitable as possible in acceptance of material offered. Closer definition of what is appropriate for the national archive will be possible only when the material acquired is under control and sound libraries and archives are better established and more widely understood in Australia.

SR1.3 In theory the sound collection should be developed on the same basis as the film archive, that is, in accordance with the "loss" principle, which dictates that an item warrants preservation if there is any reason of form, content or performance or external association of any kind for which its loss would be regretted in the long term future.

SR1.4 The material most actively sought by the Library is the output of the Australian recording and broadcasting industries. The Library aims to have a comprehensive collection of these materials.

SR1.5 Overseas recordings will be acquired on a selective basis.

SR1.6 In addition to the recordings themselves, the Library seeks to acquire for its archive documentation relating to sound recordings in Australia.

SR1.7 The Library keeps in mind the collecting activities of other institutions preserving sound, for example, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Duplication between institutions is usually to be avoided. However, duplication may occasionally be pursued for preservation purposes.

SR1.8 The Library's Oral History Project and the acquisition of Australian oral history interviews are dealt with in the chapter on Oral History (OH).

SR 2 SELECTION POLICY - AUSTRALIANA

SR2.1 The Library seeks to acquire a comprehensive collection of sound recordings recorded, pressed or released in

Australia or made by Australians overseas or having an Australian association, content or significance.

SR2.2 The scope of this policy includes all the following: commercially available, limited circulation, non-commercial, specialised and unique recordings. The "unpublished" materials acquired may range from personal and corporate recordings to advertising materials; however, selectivity will be exercised in the acquisition of private recordings.

SR2.3 Of great significance is original Australian radio broadcast material. Therefore all kinds of broadcast material are to be collected.

SR2.4 Sound recordings are not subject to the legal deposit provisions of the Copyright Act. Australian record manufacturers, broadcast stations, producers and distributors have been asked to co-operate with the Library by depositing material *gratis* in the sound archive.

SR2.5 The Library seeks to acquire recordings in their finished form, that is, in the form in which they were released or broadcast. The deposit of master tapes and matrixes is also encouraged for Australian material.

SR2.6 Whenever possible, two copies of a recording are sought, one for archival purposes and one for use.

SR3 SELECTION POLICY - OVERSEAS MATERIALS

SR3.1 The Library will acquire current overseas sound recordings selectively and avoiding duplication with recordings also released in Australia. The Collection should reflect current events and activities and come from all the following areas:

SR3.1.1 *Music*
Recorded music will be selected to reflect the priorities expressed in the chapter on music. Particular attention will be given to unique events, such as a composer conducting his own works, and to genres existing only in performance, such as jazz, ethnic, popular and folk material.

SR3.1.2 *Spoken word*
The Library will acquire spoken word recordings, giving highest priority to those which document unique historical events. Recordings of dramatic and literary works are also required, as well as publications not available in print form, e.g. proceedings of some conferences, some serials.

In general instructional material will not be selected, except when it is judged to have historical, literary or dramatic value.

SR3.1.3 *Other sounds*
The Library will acquire a reference collection of miscellaneous sounds, e.g. machine noises and the calls of birds, insects and animals.

SR3.1.4 *History of recorded sound*
As a national archive of recorded sound the Library's collection will include examples of all kinds of sound recordings illustrating the history of recorded sound. Recordings may be selected for particular historical, artistic, technical or sonic merit.

SR3.2 Retrospective overseas sound recordings will be acquired in accordance with the same policy as for current recordings. However, the acquisition of material in formed collections will tend to broaden the scope of collecting until such time as measures for the preservation of sound are well established in Australia. See also paragraph SR1.2 above.

SR4 DOCUMENTATION

The Library seeks to acquire for its sound archive Australian material documenting the recording and broadcasting industries. The materials sought include sound excerpts, record sleeves, release sheets, manufacturers' catalogues and specifications, publicity and advertising materials, press releases, production information (such as recording studio details and equipment specifications), clippings, previews, reviews, program schedules and memorabilia. In this context "Australian" refers to material found in Australia. Such documentation will not normally be sought overseas, with the exception of essential informational material, such as manufacturers' catalogues. All record sleeves received will be regarded as items for preservation.

PICTORIAL MATERIAL

PC1 PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

PC1.1 Pictorial material is collected to illustrate Australian history and development in the widest sense. Material is selected for its documentary value rather than for its other merits. The Library does not collect material of purely local interest, other than for Canberra and district.

PC1.2 In the past, and through the Nan Kivell Collection especially, the Library has obtained important Pacific material.It therefore acquires further material which enhances existing material in a particular way or has an Australian as well as a Pacific connection.

PC1.3 The forms of material collected are original paintings and drawings, prints and photographs.

PC2 SELECTION POLICY

PC2.1 *Original Paintings and Drawings*

PC2.1.1 The Library seeks to acquire, on a selective basis, Australian interest material of a representative nature that illustrates :

a. various aspects of national life, achievements and phenomena, including: the aboriginal people, manners and customs, costume, housing, buildings, transport, industry, mining, sport, theatre, music, cultural history and social conditions;

b. natural history subjects;

c. urban and local development;

d. land use and landscape, especially where the appearance of an area has changed with the passage of time;

e. technological developments;

f. people;

g. contemporary events and conditions, especially in the form of cartoons;

h. Canberra, its surrounding areas and other Australian territories.

PC2.1.2 Particular consideration is given to work produced before the common use of photography, i.e. before about 1870. Material of later date offered for purchase is considered with due regard to availability of photographs of similar or better quality in the same subject field. It is recognised that a painting, drawing or print may be a more revealing and historically important record than a photograph of the same subject.

PC2.1.3 In purchasing original works the following aspects are to be considered :

existence of similar material of equal merit already in the collection;

condition;

artistic merit;

suitability for public exhibitions;

relative appropriateness to the National Library collection;

the strengthening of collections already held in the National Library e.g. on ornithology, flora.

PC2.2 *Prints*

PC2.2.1 The collection includes all kinds of prints made by virtually every method. Prints as an original form, including limited edition artists' and reproduction prints are eligible for inclusion. However, the focus of selection is on the subject matter of prints, rather than on their other characteristics.

PC2.2.2 The Library seeks as complete a collection as possible of retrospective Australian interest prints, whether published in Australia or overseas. The same considerations operate as in the selection of original paintings and drawings.

PC2.2.3 Separate, additional copies are sought of prints already held in bound published works, e.g. prints from E.C. Booth's *Australasia Illustrated*.

PC2.2.4 The Library does not purchase currently published prints. Prints currently published in Australia are subject to the legal deposit provisions of the Copyright Act, (1968), and so should be deposited in the Library.

PC2.3 Australian documentary photographs

The Library acquires formed collections, albums of photographs, and individual photographs to develop a

comprehensive collection covering events and aspects of life in Australia, and especially those that have national importance and are fully documented by other means besides photographs. Whenever possible, the subject of each photograph should be identified.

Subject areas of special interest include :

a. places of settlement, buildings;

b. development of cities and towns with special emphasis on Canberra and district;

c. methods of transport, building of roads, railway lines, etc., and the development of aviation and shipping;

d. industrial and pastoral development;

e. aspects of social life, sporting events, meetings, festivals, celebrations, theatre and the arts;

f. development of fashion in clothes, home furnishings, hairstyles, etc.;

g. events of particular significance, including official functions, conferences, Royal visits;

h. political events such as openings of Parliament, ministerial meetings, demonstrations, party conferences, strikes, elections;

i. portraits of notable persons,including visitors to Australia. Particular emphasis is placed on pictures of politicians, judges, writers, sportsmen, artists, musicians, actors, scientists, academics, Canberra pioneers, explorers, churchmen and people involved in newsworthy events;

j. natural history, especially Australian flowers, birds and animals;

k. land forms;

l. all the original works of art in the Library's collection.

PC2.4 Non-Australian Documentary Photographs

The Library acquires photographs selectively to cover New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Pacific Islands and Southeast Asia. These photographs should reflect the history of these areas and the way of life of the people who live there.

PC2.5 History of the Art of Photography

The Library acquires material illustrating the history of the art and technique of photography in Australia, with the emphasis being on formed collections of the work of significant photographers.

PC2.6 Method of Acquisition of Photographs

Photographs are acquired by donation, purchase, borrowing negatives or prints for copying and by deposit by the Australian Information Service and various Australian newspapers.

PC2.7 Gifts of Pictorial Material

The Library accepts gifts of pictorial material appropriate to its collections. Where a collection or item is offered that has no immediate relevance to the Library's existing collection, a decision to accept or reject the gift is based on the circumstances in which the offer is made, e.g. a donor may wish to give as a collection material which contains both Australian and non-Australian material.

PC2.8 Relations with other Institutions

PC2.8.1 If an original work offered for sale appears to be of interest both from a national and local viewpoint, the Library will confer with appropriate State institutions before proceeding to purchase.

PC2.8.2 In acquiring material, whether by purchase or gift the Library consults and cooperates with the Australian National Gallery and the Australian War Memorial to ensure that the collecting aims of all three national institutions are appropriately recognised.

APPENDIX A

LANGUAGES

English will continue to be the major language of the Library's collections. However the Library will collect in any language of the world.

The following list, arranged by geographical area, indicates broadly the level of collecting undertaken. For explanations of terms used in the level of collecting reference should be made to paragraph 2 of the *Guidelines*.

The levels of collecting indicated for each language apply also to material published outside the country of origin, e.g. emigre literature.

Whilst the list applies to all subjects, reference should be made to particular limitations in the Science and Technology chapter.

1. AUSTRALIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURING REGION

   The Library aims to be comprehensive in its collection of Australian publications in whatever language they are published. Publications in the languages of New Zealand, the islands of Micronesia, Polynesia, Melanesia, and Papua New Guinea are collected in depth.

2. EAST ASIA

   Publications are collected in Chinese, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Japanese, Ainu and Korean.

3. SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA.

   Publications will be collected from Southeast Asia in the following languages - Bahasa Melayu, Tagalog, Burmese, Thai (including Lao, Karen and other related languages), Mon-Khmer languages, Vietnamese and related languages. Emphasis will continue to be given to collecting publications in all languages of Indonesia including Bahasa Indonesia, Javanese, Balinese, Batak and other languages as available.

   Of the Indic languages of South Asia, Hindi and Sanskrit will be collected on a selective basis. Other Indic languages are collected on a representative basis.

4. MIDDLE EAST

   Publications in Arabic and Hebrew will be collected. Other languages of the region will be collected on a limited representative bases.

5. UNITED KINGDOM AND EIRE

Other than English which will be collected comprehensively, Irish Gaelic will be collected selectively, and other languages on a representative basis.

6. WESTERN EUROPE, INCLUDING SCANDINAVIA

Publications in all the major languages of the area will be collected - French, Italian, German, Dutch, Flemish, Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Spanish, Portuguese, Modern Greek and Finnish. Regional variations on these languages will be collected on a limited representative basis.

7. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Publications in Russian and the languages of the Constituent Republics will be collected.

8. EASTERN EUROPE

Publications in all the major languages of the area will be collected - Hungarian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovenian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Albanian. Regional variations of these languages will be collected on a limited representative basis.

9. AFRICA

Apart from publications in English and French from the African continent emphasis will be given to major indigenous languages used widely in publishing such as Arabic and Afrikaans. Other African indigenous languages such as Ibo, Yoruba, Swahili, Malagasy, etc. will be collected on a limited representative basis.

10. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Languages other than English such as American Indian languages and creole languages will be collected on a limited representative basis.

11. CANADA

Publications in English and French will be collected in depth. Publications in Indian or Eskimo languages will be collected on a limited representative basis.

12. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Publications in Spanish and Portuguese will be collected in depth. Publications in indigenous languages will be collected on a limited representative basis.

13. CARIBBEAN

Publications in English and French will be collected selectively. Publications in native and creole languages will be collected on a limited representative basis.

APPENDIX B

GUIDES TO THE COLLECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY
A select list.

SERIALS

1. *Acquisitions newsletter*
   No. 1, August 1970, to date.
   Index
   ISSN 0312 259X

   A selective description of the National Library's collecting activity

2. *Area studies guides*
   These *Guides* are major bibliographies of the National Library's holdings relating to an area, region or particular country.

   Area studies guides published are:

   No. 1 *Latvia: Library materials in the National Library of Australia* (1979).

   No. 2 *German Serials: A list of titles subscribed to by the National Library of Australia* (1979).

   No. 3 *Republic of the Philippines: Periodicals and newspapers in the National Library of Australia* (1979).

   No. 4 *Latin America in Conflict: a pamphlet collection in the National Library of Australia* (1979).

   No. 5 *Thai Serials in the National Library of Australia* (1980).

   No. 6 *Korean Serials in the National Library of Australia* (1980).

   All on microfiche 24:1 reduction.

3. *Australian films: a catalogue of scientific, educational and cultural films, 1940-1958*, out of print.
   1959 to date annual. 1962-70 monthly, cumulated annually. From 1973 annual only

   ISSN 0045-0448

   Lists films either produced in Australia, or of Australian association produced overseas. Categories of films included are: feature films, telemovies, documentaries, fiction films, experimental films and animated films. Some television programmes or series are included where their continuing existence and availability warrants it.

4. *Australian government publications*
1961 to date. 1961-1971 annual, 1971 to date quarterly with annual cumulations.
ISSN 0067-1878.

Lists official publications of Australia, its Territories and the States. Non-book materials are excluded and so also are certain parliamentary publications which appear later in consolidated form. Individual acts, bills and ordinances have been listed since 1971.

5. Australian International and Ethnic Library. (AUSINTEL)
Current awareness bulletins.
No.1 May 1979 to date. Irregular.

These bulletins are lists of the latest publications received in the Library arranged by country or region. They do not include publications in Chinese or Japanese.

6. *Australian maps*
January-September 1968 to date.
Issues after the first appear quarterly. From 1975 with companion issue.
Overseas map acquisitions.
From 1974 with annual cumulation
ISSN 0045-0677.
Cumulation *Australian maps 1961-73*
ISBN 0 642 99037 0.

Australian maps comprehensively lists currently produced sheet maps representing Australia and its external territories, or maps associated with persons or bodies of Australian origin.

Overseas map acquisitions is intended as a guide to the overseas map material providing brief bibliographic details of single sheet and series maps.

7. *Australian national bibliography*
January 1961 to date. Formerly *Annual catalogue of Australian publications.* Four issues per month, the fourth cumulating entries from the previous three and containing new entries. Four-monthly and annual cumulations
ISSN 0004-9816.

8. Australian National Humanities Library (ANHUL)
- *ANHUL bibliography*

No. 1 May 1976.
Select List of Australian works on the Middle East, 1945-1975

No. 2 November 1976.
Australian writings on South African politics 1888-1975

No. 3 December 1976.
The culture of Bali, a select list of works, chiefly in English, held by the National Library of Australia

No. 5 February 1978.
The double dissolution of Parliament 11 November 1975: a select list of references

No. 6 August 1977
Guide to collections in microform held by the National Library of Australia

No. 7 February 1980
Afghanistan: a select bibliography

- *Current awareness bulletins*
No. 1 January 1977 to date. Monthly.
These, covering a wide range of subjects are compiled from new acquisitions in the Library.

9. Australian National Scientific and Technological Library (ANSTEL)

- *Current awareness bulletins in technology.*
Monthly. Produced with the Department of Productivity and the Commonwealth Scientific and Research Organisation.
Seven series on various data base tape services.

10. *Australian scientific and technological reports (AUSTRE).*
Canberra: Australian National Scientific and Technological Library. Bi-monthly.
No. 1 1978 to date
ISSN 0155-5588

Reports, conference papers and higher degree theses printed in Australia are listed. Entries are included for documents which have not been published and may only be available in limited numbers, or for which only a single copy may exist. Addresses of suppliers of documents and organisations known to hold copies are given.

11. Australian National Social Sciences Library (ANSOL)

- *ANSOL bibliography series.*
No. 1 1978 to date.

Bibliographies covering a range of social issues, derived from the resources of the National Library.

- *Community affairs bulletins.*
No. 1 March 1976 to date. Monthly.

References to items on community affairs from current periodicals, newspapers, government publications and books are listed by subject.

- *Occasional publications.*
No. 1 August 1976 to date.

Bibliographies covering aspects of social welfare and social problems derived from Community Affairs Information Service data base.

12. *Bibliography of Australia, 1784-1900*
Compiled by J.A. Ferguson
Facsimile edition.
V 1 and 2 with supplementary locations lists

V.1 (1784-1830). 1975. ISBN 0 642 99044 1

2 (1831-1838). 1975. ISBN 0 642 99045 X

3 (1839-1845). 1976. ISBN 0 642 99046 8

4 (1846-1850). 1976. ISBN 0 642 99047 6

5 (1851-1900, A-G) 1977. ISBN 0 642 99048 4

6 (1851-1900, H-P) 1977. ISBN 0 642 99049 2

7 (1851-1900, Q-Z) 1977. ISBN 0 642 99050 6

13. *Film acquisitions*
Formerly titled *New films in the Lending Collection*; annual formerly titled *Catalogue of 16 mm films available for loan.*
Quarterly, cumulated annually.
ISSN 0313-3419

14. *Guide to collections of manuscripts relating to Australia*
1964 to date, nos 1-6 out of print.
ISBN 0 642 98929 X.

15. *Indonesian acquisitions list*
No. 1 November 1977 to date. Irregular.
ISSN 0310-6659

All publications received by the National Library through the operation of its Indonesian Acquisition Office in Jakarta are listed.

16. *List of conference proceedings received.*
No. 1 March 1978 to date. Quarterly.
ISSN 0155-5154

Lists the proceedings of conferences recently received by the Australian National Scientific and Technological Library. There is a title keyword index. Proceedings listed are available through the ANSTEL National Lending Service.

17. *List of scientific and technological serials* 1975
ISBN 0 642 99027 0

- *Supplement* 1976.
ISBN 0 642 99081 6

18. National Film Archive
- *Unpublished film script holdings*,
No. 1 May 1979-. Irregular.
ISSN 0157-2555

19. National Library of Australia.
Catalogue. 1980- . Cumulated monthly. Microfiche.

20. Pacific Affairs current awareness bulletin.
No. 1, April 1980 - Monthly.
ISSN 0158-5789
Not limited to material held in the National Library.

21. *SALSSAH on COM. Serials in Australian libraries: social sciences and humanities: a union list.*
September 1978 to date. Quarterly.
ISSN 0314-1608

Serials in Australian libraries: social sciences and humanities; a union list.
Revised edition 1968-74, 1975 microfiche reprint.
33-fiche set, NMA format, 24x reduction.
ISBN 0642 99042 5

MONOGRAPHS AND PERIODICAL ARTICLES

22. *Alfred Deakin: a guide to his papers in the National Library of Australia.*
1979.
ISBN 0 642 91152 5

23. *America on record: a guide to books and other materials relating to the United States of America in the National Library of Australia.*
Compiled by C.A. Burmester to mark the Bicentenary of American Independence.
1976.
ISBN 0 642 99073 5

24. *Australia and the Pacific: catalogue of an exhibition of Australian and Pacific material from the Nan Kivell Collection in the National Library of Australia*
Arranged by the Libraries Board of South Australia for the Second Adelaide Festival of Arts, March 17-31, 1962.
Canberra, 1962.

25. *Australian Joint Copying Project handbook*

Part 1, *General introduction. Shelf list of copying in the Public Record Office, London. Shelf list of miscellaneous copying.*

1972.
ISBN 0 642 98994 X

Part 2, *Colonial Office*
1974.
ISBN 0 642 99015 2

Part 3, *Home Office*
1974.
ISBN 0 642 99022 0

Part 4, *War Office*
1974.
ISBN 0 642 99023 9

Part 5, *Foreign Office*
1975.
ISBN 0 642 99061 1

Part 6, *Treasury, Board of Trade, Exchequer and Audit Department, Privy Council Office*
1975.
ISBN 0 642 99062 X

Part 7, *Admiralty*
1977.
ISBN 0 642 99080 8

Part 8, *Miscellaneous.*
In preparation.

26. *British record societies publications and serials on British local history: holdings at 31st July 1972.* Canberra, 1972.

27. *British record societies publications and serials on British local history: holdings at April 1977. Supplement.*
1977.
ISBN 0 642 99106 5

28. *Canadian legal materials held by the National Library of Australia, February 1980.* Compiled by the Australian National Social Sciences Library. Canberra, 1980. (*ANSOL bibliography series*; no. 4).
Microfiche (negative) 24:1 reduction.

ISBN 0 642 99211 5

29. *Checklist of overseas bank publications; holdings at 1st February 1971* Canberra, 1971 (Out of print)
ISBN 0 642 98969 9

30. *Checklist of Southeast Asian newspapers.* 2nd ed.
Canberra, 1970. Holdings as at 1st December, 1970.

31. *Checklist to the Mathews Ornithological Collection.* 1966.
ISBN 0 642 98943 5

32. *Chinese serials in the National Library of Australia .*
1976.
ISBN 0 642 990662

33. *Cinesound review and movietone news viewing prints.* 1978.
A list of prints held in the Film Archive that can be viewed on-site by appointme t or can be borrowed provided they are not to be used for commercial purposes.

34. *Eastern Europe:research material in the National Library of Australia.* June 1980.

35. *Film periodicals in the National Library of Australia.*
Canberra, 1976.
ISBN 0 642 99084 0

36. *French plays 1701-1840 in the National Library of Australia: a bibliography*
Edited by Ivan Page.
1973.
ISBN 0 642 98995 8

37. *Guide to the collections.*
Compiled by C.A. Burmester.

V.1. 1974
ISBN 0 642 99029 8

V.2. 1977
Consolidated index.
ISBN 0 642 99093 X

V.3. 1980
Consolidated index.
ISBN 0 642 90110 4

Volume 4 in preparation. To be complete in 4 volumes.

38. *Henry Handel Richardson, 1870-1946: a bibliography to honour the centenary of her birth.*
Compiled by Gay Howells.
1970.
ISBN 0 642 98957 5

39. *The Indian Ocean: a select bibliography of resources for study in the National Library of Australia.* Canberra, 1979.
ISBN 0 642 99150 2

40. *Indian periodicals and newspapers: holdings at 31 December 1969.*
1970.
ISBN 0 642 98963 X

41. *Islam - a select list of books in the National Library of Australia.*
May 1980.

42. *Japanese serials in the National Library of Australia.*
1977.
ISBN 0 642 99105 7

43. *The Kashnor collection. The catalogue of a collection relating chiefly to the political economy of Great Britain and Ireland from the 17th to the 19th centuries.*
2 volumes.
Canberra, 1969.
Out of print.

44. *Kenneth Slessor: a guide to his papers in the National Library of Australia.*
1977.
ISBN 0 642 99107 3

45. Mansell, H.
Select bibliography of articles on radiography and related techniques held in the Conservation Laboratory, National Library of Australia. In *ICCM Bulletin* 3(2). 1977.

46. Marsh, G.S.
Air pollution: a select bibliography. In *ICCM Bulletin* 2(4). 1976.

47. *National Library of Australia. Manuscripts Section.*

From 1962 the Manuscripts Section has issued descriptive lists in processed form covering the papers of individuals and bodies which are held in the Manuscript Collection. Those covered include Sir Joseph Banks, Dame Mary Gilmore, Henry Handel Richardson, Xavier Herbert, Methodist Missionary Society, John Shaw Neilson, Kenneth Hince and Sir John Barry.

48 *National Library of Australia: film study catalogue 1977.*
1977.
ISBN 0 642 99112 X

49. *Newspapers in Australian libraries: a union list.*

Part 1, *Overseas newspapers*
1973.
ISBN 0 642 99010 7

Part 2, *Australian newspapers*
1975.
ISBN 0 642 99036 0

50. *Nineteenth-century English literature: a list of the collection formed by Dr James Jamieson of Melbourne.*
1972.

The Jamieson Collection was presented to the National Library in 1970 by Dr Mildred Green of Melbourne.

51. *NUCOM on microfilm.*
59 reels
1976.
Updated by regular cumulative supplements.

52. *Principal manuscript collections in the National Library of Australia.*
Second edition.
1978.
ISBN 0 642 99120 0

53. *Sabah: a bibliography of the dispute between Malaysia and the Philippines.*
Canberra, 1969.
Out of print.

54. *Short title catalogue of books printed in the British Isles, the British colonies and the United States of America and of English books printed elsewhere, 1701-1800, held in the libraries of the Australian Capital Territory.*
Edited by William J. Cameron and Diana J. Carroll.
1966.
2 v.
ISBN 0 642 98935 4

V.3, Supplement
Edited by Ivan Page.
1970.
ISBN 0 642 94948 6
A further supplement will be issued August 1980

55. *Southeast Asian newspapers: holdings at 1st December 1969.*
Canberra, 1969.
(Out of print.)

56. *Southeast Asian periodicals and official publications. Holdings at 31st March 1970.*
Canberra, 1970.

Part 1, *Brunei, Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore*

Part 2, *Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Timor and Vietnam*

Part 3, *Indonesia*

Part 4, *Philippine Islands*

Part 5, *Thailand.*

(All parts out of print.)

57. *Studies in eighteenth-century English literature since 1939: a handlist of books in the Australian National University Library and the National Library of Australia.*
Compiled by C.A. Burmester.
Canberra, Humanities Research Centre, ANU, 1976.

58. Thorn, W.D.
Materials for the study of genealogy in the National Library of Australia.
In *The Ancestral Searcher* 1(3):39-44, December 1976.

59. Tully, W.
A further contribution to a bibliography on East Timor: a multimedia survey, 1975-1978.
In Southeast Asian Research Materials Group *Newsletter* 11, October 1978: 3-10.

60. *Union list of South East Asian newspapers in Australian libraries.*
1972.
ISBN 0 642 98992 3

61. *Vryonis Collection catalogue: an author/title listing of monographs and serials on the Byzantine civilisation formerly in the collection of Professor Speros Vryonis and now in the National Library.*
1978.
ISBN 0 642 99127 8

62. *Walter Bunning: a guide to his papers in the National Library of Australia.*
1977.
ISBN 0 642 99128 6.

APPENDIX C.

COOPERATION

(i) *List of institutions involved in consultation before purchase of expensive items.*

New South Wales	- State Library - University of Sydney - University of New England - University of Wollongong - Macquarie University - University of Newcastle
Victoria	- State Library - Monash University - Latrobe University - University of Melbourne
South Australia	- Public Library - University of Adelaide - Flinders University
Queensland	- State Library - University of Queensland - James Cook University - Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education
Western Australia	- Library Board - Western Australian Institute of Technology - University of Western Australia
Tasmania	- State Library - University of Tasmania - Tasmanian College of Advanced Education
Australian Capital Territory	- Australian National University - National Library of Australia

ii) *Arrangements for cooperative acquisitions*

Specific subject areas

National Library and the University of New South Wales
- current and retrospective publications from Ecuador and Argentina.

National Library and the University of Sydney - Judaica.

AACOBS Local Newspaper Project - whereby responsibility for the preservation of local newspapers rests with the local public library most appropriate.

National Library and the Australian National University
- current and retrospective material from China and Japan.

- Australian business archives.

For further details see the relevant section of the Selection Policy.